The Colorado Springs Gazette

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE,

AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING AT COLORADO SPRINGS,

By the "Out West" Printing and Publishing Co.

SUBSCRIPTION.

Three Dollars per Annum, Payable in Advance.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING

Business Advertisements, when ordered for more than four insertions, 50 cents per inch, per week. Legal and Public Notices $1 00 per inch for first week; 50 cents per inch for each subsequent insertion.

"Special Notices," 25 cents per line; 10 cents per line to persons advertising in the regular advertising columns.

For Sale, Lost, Found, Wanted, and similar Notices 25 cents per line for first insertion; 10 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

Governor.—J. L. Routt.
Secretary.—John Taffe.
Judges of Supreme Court.—Moses Hallet (Chief Justice), A. W. Stone and W. Brazee, (Associate Justices).
United States Attorney.—C. E. Bradley.
United States Marshal.—C. P. Tompkins.
Assayer U. S. Mint.—J. F. L. Schirmer.
Surveyor General.—J. B. Searight.

EL PASO COUNTY.

County Commissioners.—J. C. Woodbury, Matt. France, and C. R. Husted.
County Clerk and Recorder.—Irving Howbert.
County Attorney.—T. A. McMorris.
Probate Judge.—E. T. Stone.
Sheriff.—Peter Becker.
Treasurer.—Benj. F. Crowell.
Assessor.—E. J. Eaton.
School Superintendent.—Dr. B. P. Anderson.
Coroner.—Dr. R. T. Taylor.
Surveyor.—Thos. L. Darby.

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Town Trustees.—H. M. Allister, Jr., president; C. H. White, G. H. Stewart, L. Whipple, G. S. Barnes, N. Hodgman, and H. A. True.
Town Clerk.—T. H. Burnham.
Town Attorney.—William A. Wilkes.
Street Commissioner.—Thomas Hughes.
Town Constable.—Delos Darfee.
School Board.—Wm. Wagner, president; E. J. Eaton, secretary; G. H. Stewart, treasurer.
Justices of the Peace.—Wm. L. Weed, W. A. Smith.
Fire Company.—Foreman, A. H. Barrett; First Assistant Foreman, Thos. Hughes; Second Assistant Foreman, G. H. Jefferay; Secretary, C. E. Aiken; Treasurer, J. F. Humphrey; Financial Secretary, J. W. Gilluly.
Hook and Ladder Company.—Foreman, T. H. Burnham; First Assistant Foreman, F. E. Huggins; Second Assistant Foreman, Millard Stone; Third Assistant Foreman, Barney Becker; Secretary, George M. Reed; Treasurer, Wm. Lewis Brogus.

COLONY OFFICERS.

President.—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer.
Executive Director.—Henry McAllister, jr.
Secretary and Treasurer.—Geo. Summers, pro tem.
Chief Engineer and Surveyor.—George Summers.
Board of Trustees.—Gen. Wm. J. Palmer, Rob't H. Lamborn, Henry McAllister, Jr., Wm. A. Bell, Wm. S. Jackson, and Chas. B. Lamborn.

COLORADO CITY.

Town Trustees.—Adam Hill (president), Charles Walker, Charles Auchenvole, James D. Faulkner, Rob't Love.
Clerk.—H. W. Horton.
Constable.—R. R. Smith.
Justice of the Peace.—L. E. Thaw.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School 9½ A. M. Class Meetings at 12 M. and 3 P. M. Teachers' Meeting Wednesday, 8½ P. M. Prayer Meeting Wednesday, 7½ P. M. Leaders' Meeting Friday, 7½ P. M. Official Meeting, Monday before last Sabbath of each month, at 7½ P. M.
Rev. B. T. VINCENT, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School, 12 M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
Rev. H. B. GAGE, Pastor.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9.45 A. M. Lenten Services: Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock, while there will be service every Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 11 o'clock, at Rector's rooms. Meeting of teachers of Sunday School, in church building, previous to the first Sunday in the month, at 7½ o'clock, at Rector's rooms.
Rev. JOS. M. TURNER, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services, Sabbath, 11 A. M. Sabbath-School, 9½ A. M. Prayer Meeting, Wednesday, 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.
W. H. STEELE, Pastor.

M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH, *Colorado Springs.* Services at 11 o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 10 A. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday night, at 7½.
J. R. PIERCE, P. C.

BAPTIST CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Preaching every Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock, and evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School at 12 o'clock. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.
A. L. VAIL, Pastor.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, *Colorado Springs.* Services will be held in Unity Chapel at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9.45 A. M. Prayer meeting in East College Room at 7 P. M., Wednesday.

TIME TABLE.

DENVER & RIO GRANDE RAILWAY.

ARRIVE AT C. SPRINGS		LEAVE COL. SPRINGS	
GOING SOUTH.		GOING SOUTH.	
Passenger	12 40 P. M.	Passenger	1 20 P. M.
Way Freight	2 20 P. M.	Way Freight	8 35 P. M.
GOING NORTH.		GOING NORTH.	
Passenger	12 45 P. M.	Passenger	1 20 P. M.
Way Freight	9 45 A. M.	Way Freight	9 55 A. M.

Through Tickets to all Eastern Cities.
J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

PROFESSIONAL.

T. G. HORN, M. D.,

OFFICE IN UNION BLOCK, ROOMS 18 AND 19. Residence, northeast corner of Boulder street and Nevada avenue.

J. E. CUTTER, M. D.,

OFFICE AND DRUG STORE,

SANTA FE AVENUE,

PUEBLO, - - COLORADO.

J. M. DAVIDSON. WM. HARRISON.

DAVIDSON & HARRISON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Corner Pike's Peak and Cascade Avenues, Colorado Springs. New Brick Block opposite Colorado Springs Hotel. janitf

T. A. McMORRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office, second door north of National Bank, Colorado Springs, Colorado. janitf

RICHMOND & STANTON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, REAL ESTATE AND Collection Agents. Office on Santa Fe Avenue, over Hobson & Gann's,

PUEBLO, - - COLORADO. janitf

THOS. MACON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CANON CITY, COLORADO. janitf

HENRY C. THATCHER. CHAS. E. GAST.

THATCHER & GAST,

Attorneys and Counselors

AT-LAW.

PUEBLO, - - COLORADO. janitf

W. H. SHERMAN, Dep U. S. Mining Surveyor. HENRY MOODY, Abstractor.

SHERMAN & MOODY.

Silverton, La Plata County, Col.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLE TO MINING PROPERty, La Plata County, Colorado. Conveyancers, Notary Public, Surveying. Examinations and Reports made, general and specific, and Information furnished on all matters pertaining to Mines in La Plata County. All Business entrusted to us will be promptly and carefully attended to. janitf

BANK.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

PAID IN CAPITAL, - - - $50,000.

JAMES KNOX, *Cashier.* G. H. STEWART, *President.*
H. A. McINTIRE, *Vice President.*

DIRECTORS:
F. L. MARTIN, W. B. YOUNG, H. A. McINTIRE, W. H. BOWMAN, A. SUTTON, T. A. McMORRIS.

Correspondents:—Chemical National Bank, New York, Third National Bank, Chicago, and City Bank, London, England. janitf

DENVER AND PUEBLO.

STEINWAY & SONS' PIANOS.

The Largest Stock of Sheet Music.

The Steinway Piano is the only instrument which gives in this climate entire satisfaction.

It is the Leading Piano of the World,

and has no equal. Convince yourself about this fact before buying elsewhere.

LEOPOLD LOHMANN, General Agent for Colorado,

335 LARIMER STREET, DENVER, CO. janitf

Victoria Hotel,

South Pueblo, Colorado,

MRS. V. JONES, - - PROPRIETOR.

Brick Block, near Depot.

FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT. janitf

DRUGGISTS.

CITY DRUG STORE

T. H. BURNHAM & CO.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

KENNEDY'S HEMLOCK SHEEP DIP. janitf

H. K. PALMER, M. D. M. F. LORENTZ.

PALMER & LORENTZ,

DRUGGISTS,

AND

CHEMISTS,

2nd door South of P. O.,

Colorado Springs, Colorado.

F. E. HUGGINS,

JEWELER AND OPTICIAN,

DEALER IN

Fine Interchanging Spectacles and Eye Glasses. Also, all sizes of

Field and Spy Glasses.

PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE, COLORADO SPRINGS. janitf

QUONG HANG,

LAUNDRY,

Pike's Peak Avenue, next door to Wilson's Livery Stable.

First-class Work at reasonable rates. janitf

Union Billiard Hall,

UNION BLOCK,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

A first-class Resort. jan29tf

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE

RAILWAY,

FOR

Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pueblo and Canon City,

Connecting at Colorado Springs with Coaches for FAIRPLAY and vicinity, at Pueblo with Coaches for

Trinidad, Cimarron, Las Vegas and Santa Fe, N. M.,

And at Canon City with Stages for

Saguache, Del Norte, and the Famous San Juan Gold and Silver Mining District.

D. C. DODGE, General Freight and Ticket Agent.
W. W. BORST, Superintendent, Denver, Colorado. janitf

J. B. DUFFY,

[illegible]

HART'S OLD STAND,

COLORADO SPRINGS, - - COLORADO.

Horse shoeing done with neatness and dispatch. None but the best workmen employed.—Satisfaction guaranteed.

Wagon shop in connection. janitf

A. G. LINCOLN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HAY AND FEED,

Foot of Huerfano Street,

Monument Bridge, COLORADO SPRINGS.

Also, sole agent for Shackleton's Flouring Mills of Denver, where is manufactured an article of Flour from strictly pure Colorado wheat, which for general excellence has never been surpassed. janitf

BANK.

W. S. JACKSON, *Cashier.* JAMES H. BARLOW, *Asst. Cashier.*

EL PASO COUNTY BANK,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLORADO.

DIRECTORS:
W. S. JACKSON, C. H. WHITE, J. S. WOLFE, A. F. GOODRICH

Deposits received subject to check without notice. Interest allowed on time deposits by agreement. Commercial paper discounted. Gold, Silver, and Exchange bought and sold. Sight drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe. Money loaned for customers on Real Estate, or other securities at favorable rates. Collections made on all accessible points. County and Town warrants bought and sold. janitf

Stock-Growers' National BANK.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, - $250,000.00
PAID IN CAPITAL, - $50,000.00

PUEBLO, COLORADO.

LUMBER.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

LUMBER YARD,

WHIPPLE & CRISSEY,

PROPRIETORS,

CHICAGO BUILDING MATERIAL

BY THE CAR LOAD.

ANY SIZE OF DOORS, WINDOWS, BLINDS, Glazed Windows, Shingles and Lath. Rough Lumber Furnished. Shop Work a Specialty. Building and Roof Paper for Sale wholesale or retail. A liberal discount for Cash.

Shop and Yard, Corner Tejon and Boulder Sts. janitf

J. A. WEIR,

Wholesale and Retail

LUMBER DEALER,

Squirrel Creek Saw Mill,

EASTON P. O., EL PASO COUNTY, COLO.,

18 miles N. E. of Colorado Springs,

Manufacturer of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles,

AND FENCE POSTS.

An assortment always on hand at reasonable figures. janitf

BUILDERS.

J. W. HURST,

Stone Mason and Cutter,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

CONTRACTS TAKEN. MATERIAL FURNISHED.

Satisfactory Proof of First-Class Work. janitf

JOSEPH DOZIER,

Contractor, Carpenter and Builder

SHOP, Pike's Peak Avenue,

Bet. Tejon St & Nevada Ave., COLORADO SPRINGS.

Contracts taken for Buildings in either stone, brick or frame. Designs furnished, estimates made, and material furnished at manufacturer's prices. Work guaranteed. Best of reference furnished. janitf

MEAT MARKETS.

SHELLABARGER & PHILLIPS'

MEAT MARKET,

TEJON STREET,

ALSO PROPRIETORS OF THE

PEOPLE'S MARKET

Pike's Peak Avenue,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FRESH,
DRIED,
SALT,
And SMOKED,
MEATS.

GAME IN SEASON.

Manufacturer of Sausage.

COLORADO SPRINGS. feb1tf

John Strayer. *M. H. Mark.*

STRAYER & MARK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

All kinds of Meat and Game,

CITY MEAT MARKET,

TEJON ST., COLORADO SPRINGS. janitf

H. B. FREEMAN,

MEAT MARKET.

Having moved into his old stand, is prepared to serve the public generally with

FRESH MEATS, GAME & VEGETABLES.
He proposes to keep a first-class market.

Next door to Craigue's Grocery Store. janitf

SPECIMEN COPIES FREE.

Rocky Mountain News.

PIONEER NEWSPAPER OF COLORADO.

Established April 23, 1859.

Oldest, Largest, Cheapest, Best.

After your local town or county paper

TAKE THE NEWS.

Postage prepaid on all papers sent out.
DAILY NEWS, 36 columns, by mail, $10 per year or $1 per month.
WEEKLY NEWS, 40 columns, $3 per year; $1.75 for 6 months; $1 for three months.
Best advertising medium in Colorado.
First class Bindery, Blank Book Manufactory and Job Printing in connection.

Address WM. N. BYERS, DENVER, COLORADO. janitf

JOHN PIXLEY,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Flour, Grain & Feed.

Agent for Schuttler Wagons.

Huerfano St. COLORADO SPRINGS. janitf

EL PASO COUNTY

Building and Loan Association,

MEETS on the first Monday evening of each month, at Weed's Hall, Pike's Peak Avenue, between Tejon street and Nevada avenue, at 7 p. m. from October to April, and at 7½ p. m. from May to September. A new series of stock is opened quarterly, beginning March, June, September and December, respectively.

J. GARVEY, *Sec'y.* J. S. WOLFE, *Treas.* R. F. WEITBREC, *President.* jan18m

Wall Street,

Where fortunes are made every day WITHOUT RISK, in *Stock Privileges, (Puts and Calls.)* We advise when and how to OPERATE SAFELY. Book giving full information sent free. Address,

BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y.

Small sums invested for parties at a distance, and profits promptly remitted by Bank Draft. jan11m

REAL ESTATE.

A. H. BARRETT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Life and Fire Insurance, and Real Estate Agent,

Over City Drug Store. *COLORADO SPRINGS.* janitf

T. L. DARBY, C. E.,

U. S. Deputy Mineral Surveyor,

County Surveyor of El Paso County.

Office over City Drug Store, cor. Huerfano and Tejon sts. COLORADO SPRINGS, COL. jan29tf

HOTELS.

Crawford House,

COLORADO SPRINGS.

The largest and finest Hotel in Town.

New and newly furnished.

D. C. CRAWFORD, Propr. janitf

Diamond Restaurant

Meals at all Hours.

ALL THE DELICACIES OF THE SEASON.

Day Board per week, - - $5.00
Single Meals, - - - .35

Tejon street next door south of Colorado Springs Co's. office.

feb1tf M. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

EUROPEAN

Hotel & Restaurant,

Wanless Block, Tejon St.,

BRICK HOUSE.

Good Rooms and Board at reasonable rates. Everything first-class.

Mrs. O. B. BROMLEY, Prop. janitf

GROCERIES.

H. A. TRUE. A. SUTTON

TRUE & SUTTON,

(Successors to Field & Hill.)

Pike's Peak Avenue Colorado Springs.

DEALERS IN

Groceries, Flour, Grain,

AND PROVISIONS.

Forwarding and Commission

MERCHANTS.

Will receive, store, and forward Freight to all Points in the Mountains, and take charge of all consignments of Ore and other shipments FROM the Mountains. janitf

NEW GROCERY

113 North Tejon St., Hanless Block.

I keep a full line of

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Also,

Kansas and Ranch Produce,

which I will sell at the very lowest rates for CASH ONLY.

JOHN DOAK. janitf

FURNITURE

AND

UNDERTAKING.

We have a large stock of

FOLDING CHAIRS,
LOUNGES,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
MIRROR PLATES,

and everything in the Furniture line, which we are selling at very low rates, at the old stand of L. H. Bartlett & Co., Barten & Hodgman's Block,

Huerfano Street.

HODGMAN & CO. janitf

BAKERIES.

NEW BAKERY.

WILLIAM BUSH,

FOR the past eighteen months in the employ of James West, has bought out Messrs. Sumner & Dorne, and moved into the brick building above the Wanless block. A good supply of Bread, Cakes, Pies,

GROCERIES, &c.

constantly on hand. Bread delivered daily in Colorado Springs and Manitou.

WEDDING AND FESTIVAL CAKE supplied on short notice. janitf

To Printers.

THE "OUT WEST" PRINTING CO. having furnished the GAZETTE with a complete "new dress," the type upon which it has been printed is offered for sale at low figures. It consists of

Long Primer, Brevier and Display.

We also have some 25 or 30 founts of

Good Job Type,

which will be sold at large discount if desired. Here is a chance to get an outfit for a small sum of money. Samples will be sent upon application. Also, for sale a

Two-Horse Engine, Baxter make.

THE VOYAGE.

I.—ANCHORED.

O weary days and nights, so still, so still—
The useless sails hang flapping stiff and slow;
We pine and chafe, and set our helpless will!
In vain revolt at what to change, to know;
Is not for us. We hear the strong winds blow
And fret as in the East, the West, we see
Great ships and small go sliding fast and free.

II.—ADRIFT.

O fearful days and nights, so dark, so cold—
The swift waves mock and leap on every side;
No rudder steers; no mast, no spar, can hold;
We think no ear could hear us if we cried;
We think God would not miss us if we died;
We feel forgotten, helpless, cast away;
We shut our eyes and do not even pray.

III.—ON SHORE.

O peaceful days, and peaceful nights whose peace
Cannot be uttered! O green shores of life
Beyond the body! Shall we ever cease
To smile that through such hollow, hot and silly strife
We came? That doubts and fears could grow so rife?
That we could fail to see how God's good hand
Our anchorings and our driftings planned?

ADVANTAGES OF SOUP.

Physiologically it has great value for those who hurry to and from their meals, as it allows an interval of comparative rest to the fainting stomach before the more substantial beef or mutton is attacked; rest before solid food being as important as rest after it. Let a hungry and weary merchant or lawyer rush in *medias res* —plunge boldly into roast beef; and what is the result? The defeat is often as precipitate as the attack. When the body is weary the stomach must be identified with it, and cannot therefore stand the shock of some ill-masticated half-pound weight of beef. But if a small plateful of light soup be gently insinuated into the system, nourishment will soon be introduced, and strength will follow to receive more substantial material.—*Food Journal.*

"COME BOYS."

The London *Times*, recently, in an obituary notice of the late Dean Hook, relates an incident of that eminent preacher and writer, which pleasantly illustrates the power that resides in the simple idea, "Come." It seems that quite late in life the Dean, with a view to aid the wide and general movement for the moral improvement of the masses, became a teetotaler. He used to tell the story of his change in this direction in the following pleasant way:—

"I had in my parish at Leeds a man who earned eighteen shillings a week; out of this he used to give seven shillings to his wife, and spend the rest in drink; but for all that he was a good sort of a man. I went to him and said, 'Now, suppose you abstain a together for six months.' 'Well, if I do, will you, sir?' was his reply. 'Yes,' I said, 'I will.' 'What!' said he, 'from beer, from spirits, and from wine?' 'Yes.' 'And how shall I know if you keep your promise?' 'Why, you ask my "Missis," and I'll ask yours.' It was agreed between us for six months at first, and afterward we renewed the promise. He never resumed the bad habit that he had left off, and is now a prosperous and happy man of business at St. Petersburgh, and I am Dean of Chichester."

LAPLAND BABIES AT CHURCH.

I want to tell you how the mammas away up in Lapland keep their babies from disturbing the minister on Sundays. Poor babies! I suppose it is growing bad style everywhere to take them to church. And I suppose, too, the ministers are privately as thankful as they can be. But the Lapp mammas don't stay at home with theirs. The Lapps are a very religious people. They go immense distances to hear their pastors. Every missionary is sure of a large audience, and an attentive one. He can hear a pin drop,—that is, should he choose to drop one himself,—his congregation wouldn't make so much noise as that upon any consideration. All the babies are outside, buried in the snow. As soon as the family arrives at the little wooden church, and the reindeer is secured, the papa Lapp shovels a snug little bed in the snow, and mamma Lapp wraps baby snugly in skins, and deposits it therein. Then papa piles the snow around it, and the dog is left to guard it, while the parents go decorously into church. Often twenty or thirty babies lie out there in the snow around the church, and I never have heard of one that suffocated or froze—smoke-dried little creatures! I suppose they are tough. But how would our soft, tender, pretty, pink-and-white babies like it, do you think?

THE MORAL EFFECT OF HURRY

To the thoughtful, the moral consequences of tension and hurry are very saddening; to the physician, their results are a matter of profound concern, for their great evils come under his daily observation. No evolution of force can take place with undue rapidity without damage to the machine in which the transformation is effected. Express railway stock has a much shorter term of use than that reserved for slower traffic. The law is universal that intensity and duration of action are inversely proportional. It is therefore no matter of surprise to find that the human nervous system is no exception to the law. The higher salubrity of rural over urban life is not entirely a matter of fresh air and exercise. Rural life involves leisure and pause in work, which are very essential to the maintenance of the nervous system in a state of due nutrition. Unremitting spasm soon ceases altogether. The high tension of life produces weakness at the very place where strength is most needed. The damage done to the health of the most valuable part of the community, the best-trained thinkers, most useful workers, is incalculable. Work and worry, though not proportional, are closely connected, and an excess of the former soon entails an increase in the latter beyond the limits which the nervous system can bear with impunity, especially in the conditions under which work has to be done. The machinery for organizing the work of a community has to be rigid and inflexible, and in the strain involved in bringing a changing organism into harmony with a machine, the former must inevitably suffer.

PERE HYACINTHE AT GENEVA.

Near the Cathedral is a dingy public building, dating back to Calvin's time—and here, in a low, close "upper chamber," preaches Pere Hyacinthe. We went to hear him one Sunday morning, and had a good deal of difficulty in finding the place. The hall was well filled, but I should say the greater part of the audience was tourists—many of them Americans. The service was singular, but very simple. The Pere was assisted by two young gentlemen in ordinary dress. There was a little chanting, a few genuflexions, and the elevation of the host. Then followed the reading of the prayers, with responses, and the singing of a hymn by a small choir, the congregation joining in. The sermon was delivered in a flowing white embroidered robe, singularly becoming to the grand Napoleonic face and figure of the preacher. Indeed, so elegant, so refined, so regal, did he look, as he came forward to the edge of the platform, and began speaking, with earnest, but graceful gestures—little more than the varied sweep of his beautiful hands—that it made one shudder to think of him as a bare-footed Dominican in a coarse brown robe, with a rope about his waist, and a tonsure. He spoke rapidly, but very clearly and most eloquently, though in apparent forgetfulness of the art of eloquence and the rules of rhetoric. It was soul talking to soul. During the discourse, which was on civil and religious liberty, he paid a noble tribute to America, which was pleasant for us to hear.—*Grace Greenwood, in N. Y. Times.*

THREE POTENTATES IN A CART.

A story is related by a German correspondent as being a true account of an incident that occurred after the late Imperial hunt at Hubertusstock. The Emperor William, feeling unwell, proposed to return to the castle on foot in company with the King of Saxony and the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg. But tiring on the way, the party got a peasant to give them a lift in his cart. Presently the man's curiosity being excited by the appearance of his passengers, he said, turning to one of them: "And who may you be?" "I am the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg." "Oh! indeed," replied the peasant, with a wink, "then who may you be?" he inquired of the next. "I am the King of Saxony." "Better and better," cried the carter. "And you?" accosting the third member of the party. "I am the Emperor of Germany." "Well, then," said the countryman, in good humor, "I will tell you who I am. I am the Shah of Persia, and can hoax people as well as you can." But when he drove up to the castle of Hubertustock, the honest fellow found that, of all the potentates in the cart, he was the only one whose claim could not be substantiated.

DISASTROUS ADVICE.

There is a good deal of disastrous advice floating through the press. The latest candidate for misery is from the *American Agriculturist.* It advises farmers to be sociable with their cattle. The *Agriculturist* is confident that sociability with a cow will make it give more milk. If the *Agriculturist* is right this is an important discovery, and promises to work a revolution in farm economy. We may soon expect to see cows sitting back of the kitchen stove holding skeins of yarn, and horses playing dominoes with the hired men, and hens attending candy pulls, and oxen in charades. We say *may expect*, but the man who came into this office, yesterday morning, with a copy of the *Agriculturist* in his hand, and a face which very closely resembled a piece of imperfectly cooked liver, has done much to weaken our faith. He had read the advice. He determined to be sociable with a cow which was the contrariest beast on the whole face of the earth to give down her milk. We don't exactly comprehend the process he employed to bring out and develop the social instincts of the animal, but he was around at the back part of her, on his hands and knees—probably with a view to a little diversion in the way of leap-frog—when she drew her foot out of some of the best mud in this section, and explored for him with the most gratifying results.

"It is a great wonder it didn't kill me right out," he acceded mournfully, "but it's knocked me out of the Centennial, at any rate."—*Danbury News.*

IMPORT STATISTICS.

From the statistics regarding imports into the United States the following interesting figures are taken: There was imported into this country last year 317,970,655 pounds of coffee, valued at $50,591,488—a decrease of $4,457,479 worth from the amount imported the year before. Of gold and silver there were imported: gold bullion, $1,581,638; silver bullion, $1,295,754; gold coin, $12,115,155; silver coin, $5,908,170—a decrease in the aggregate of $7,554,189 from the amount imported the preceding year. Tea, 64,856,809 pounds, valued at $22,673,703—an increase of $1,561,409 over the previous year.

Kid gloves to the value of $3,533,075 were imported last year, a decrease of $25,989 from the previous year. There was a decrease of $82,226 in the value of musical instruments imported; a decrease of $714,812 in the value of manufactured lead imported; a decrease of $280,017 in the value of paper imported.

There was $381,991 worth of perfumery imported last year; $3,399,593 worth of precious stones, an increase of $1,124,803 over the previous year; $18,261,673 worth of dress silks; $70,000,000 worth of brown sugar, a decrease of over $7,000,000 from the previous year; $11,685,224 worth of molasses; $3,724,879 worth of tobacco, a decrease of nearly $2,000,000 from previous year; $3,087,617 worth of cigars, a small decrease from the previous year.

The total value of imports in 1875 was $553,906,153; comprising dutiable articles, $386,725,509; free of duty, $167,180,644; the total value of imports in 1874 was $595,861,248—decrease of 1875 from 1874, $41,955,095.

CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN AT ROME TWENTY YEARS AGO.

"G. S. H." contributes to the columns of the *Sunday Courier* the following interesting story of Charlotte Cushman at Rome: I spent the Winter of 1852–53 in Rome. It chanced that many Americans wintered there. I remember that seventy-two sat down together to a national dinner on February 22, of the latter year. But of all who gave light and life to that season, Charlotte Cushman was most notable. With Miss Hosmer, the sculptor, Grace Greenwood, Miss Vaughan, and a lady who spoke all known tongues (some one of whose ancestors must have been at the dispersion of speech at the Tower of Babel and aid in a huge study of every kind), Charlotte Cushman lived upon a flat, just off the Corso. They were known as the five wise virgins. Every Wednesday evening they gave a reception, and all that was brightest and best of society gathered in their pleasant rooms. You can imagine how five minds instinct with the associations which gather around Old and Modern Rome—animated by contact with every form and kind of art—quickened by the peculiar eagerness of all who are in a far and strange land to mingle in a common and homely happiness, gave zest and hearty joy to these meetings. No one who sat down to these Apician feasts but bears the rich flavor of them on his lips to-day. But, specially recall, with a saddened pleasure, the otherwise dark and dreary mornings (for the weather was for the most part execrable that Winter) I spent with Charlotte Cushman. I was then just out of boyhood—fresh, eager, alive in every fibre; and she was in the zenith of her power.

She was to me like a great elder sister. Her keen insight, her chastened taste, her dramatic perception and enjoyment of life and art, her sweet simplicity and self-forgetfulness of manner, drew me very near to her, and I felt she liked the boy. "Come just when you please," was her invitation to me early that Winter, and when not wandering about St. Peter's or the studios of Crawford and Story, I was sure to find my way on a dull morning to the ever-bright and cheerful little parlor of Charlotte Cushman. You know she was educated for the operatic stage, and that as she lost the melody of her voice she turned her life to the drama. Yet the old musical taste was very strong in her, and music had high dominion over her. Hearing her one day, as I entered, humming a stray verse, I begged her to sing to me. She laughingly said: "You know I lost my voice years ago and I have never been able to find it." But yielding to my entreaty she sat down to the piano, and just touching the keys so as to give a background to the picture, painted on the air the old ballad of "Chevy Chase" with such marvelous dramatic power that the whole story became real, and Lord Percy and the doughty Douglas fought again their doleful fight "in the hills at Cheviot." Ballad after ballad she sang that morning—or rather acted, for her tongue vivified scene and hero. At last, after a silence I could not break, she lifted up her voice in that grand, most reverential old Russian hymn, and as she sang so bravely yet so humbly the tears began to fall down her face and she bowed down her head and wept.

FASHION AND GOSSIP.

Unpolished brass is very much used for decorating fancy glove and jewel boxes.

We have Paris authority for using green with blue in the same costume.

Gold and silver fruit and flowers are in vogue for ornamenting the hair.

Silver roses are a popular garniture for the hair in New York.

Flowers for the hair are assuming the shades of the old-fashioned full wreath.

An ornament for a fur cap is a miniature thermometer in silver.

Six is the required number of bridesmaids for a fashionable wedding.

Green or brown are the colors fancied for shades in house windows.

Ladies are wearing white scarfs two yards long, made of *ecru* lace—an insertion finished with a broad edge.

"If you don't believe times are hard," says Flora McFlimsy, "just feel my muff; its stuffed with rags instead of cotton."

A novelty in fans is to have the painted picture of a child or friend in the left-hand corner, with a surrounding of flowers, etc.

Coarse straw hats and tulle bonnets in the cream shades combined with black velvet are the announced styles for Spring.

On notes of invitation the words "The favor of an answer is requested," have been adopted in place of "R. S. V. P." (*Repondez s'il vous plait.*)

Evening gloves are laced rather than buttoned, from the wrist to the elbow, with cords corresponding with that which laces the back of the bodice or corsage.

It is no longer usual for a bride to send cake or cards to distant friends. Indeed, so completely has the custom been abandoned, that the notice, "No Cards," is now omitted.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' house in Fifth Avenue, New York, will cost, when completed, about $2,000,000. The malachite mantels in the drawing-room come to $20,000.

Only black or white fans are used. These are of medium size and are frequently tipped with feathers. A favorite fan is made of pheasants' feathers, fastened to tortoise shell sticks.

Mme. Yoshida's rank in Japan is the fourth in the empire, and she has the proud privilege of wearing the same kind of costume as her Imperial Highness the Empress at the court of the Mikado.

Low neck and short sleeves are not now considered absolutely indispensable to give the evening dress a decided character of its own. Square neck and elbow sleeves are *de rigueur*, and quite as much in use.

Ladies who have lace shawls either black or white, may use one to advantage over an evening dress by draping it with the point falling low on one side, and the ends tied high on the other, and having a bunch of flowers with trailing vine on the skirt below.

Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, and his *fiancee*, Miss May, were of a party who went from Gotham by special train to Lord Dufferin's reception in Canada. Miss May is a tall and queenly soul of nineteen, with a pure complexion, black eyes, and a wealth of waving hair.

Senator Sharon has sold his San Francisco residence to W. S. O'Brien, of the bonanza firm of Flood & O'Brien, for $212,500. This price includes three $2,100 chandeliers, the $5,000 single piece carpets, $3,000 fire-place, coal-scuttle, and other necessaries of life in the way of furniture, which cost Sharon altogether $65,000.

VARIETIES.

The owner of a pair of bright eyes assures us that the prettiest compliment she ever received came from a child of four years. The little fellow, after looking intently at her a moment, inquired naively, "are your eyes new ones?"

Did it ever occur to you, kind mammas, asks the thoughtful Boston *Transcript*, while trotting your babies on your laps in such a vigorous way, that if some giant about ten times your size were to trot you in a similar style the breath would be very apt to be jounced out of your body.

Charles Dudley Warner thinks the Germans a frugal people, and illustrates his meaning by the following statement of what he saw at the opera in Berlin: "As soon as the opera was over the man in front of me took wads of cotton from his pocket and stopped up his ears—to save the music he had paid for."

An absent minded youth went three miles into the woods to look for partridges, with a view of capturing a few of them. At last he espied one of these shy birds of the forest, and when he got ready to take aim he discovered for the first time that, although his powder and shot were with him, "he had left his gun at home."

Isaac Fancher, of Sandy Hill, N. Y., predicts that the world will be destroyed July 4, 1876. This will spoil the Centennial. He bases his cheerful view on Isaiah, lxv. chapter, 17th verse: "For the child shall die a hundred years old." The "child" he considers to be Uncle Sam, and when he dies the rest of the world will give it up, and step out also.

As illustrating the carelessness of people generally in business matters, it is related that one of the men in authority in a Philadelphia trust-deposit company says he would be glad to be allowed to give one hundred thousand dollars to the company annually to be entitled to all the sweepings of the floor—in other words, to have for his own the precious papers, stocks, coupons, etc., the depositors leave on the floor.

A vessel having become water-logged from a terrific gale, the crew were compelled to take to the boats. After drifting for a day and a night, as the day was dawning, the watch perceived a vessel at no great distance. "A sail! a sail!" he cried, with the full force of his lungs, effectually arousing all his mates except an old Jew, who still kept his eyes closed, and muttered, disconsolately, "Way, blesh my soul, Isaac and me haven't got a catalogue!"

In court recently, one of the lawyers, in a burst of eloquence as dazzling as the interior of a tin-shop, used the phrase, "*sic itur ad astra.*" A consumptive-looking man with a woolen comforter about his neck, came up to the desk shortly after and inquired what it meant. "Mean," said Mr. McGinniss, "faith, it's Latin for up in a balloon." "Well," said the man with the comforter, confidentially, "I thought it was that, or nigger in a kite, or something of the sort."—*Norwich Bulletin.*

The following suggestion, given in *Scribner's Magazine*, is worthy the consideration of parents: Nervousness with a child is almost always a matter of the stomach. A crust of bread will usually put an end to the most obstinate perverseness. Children, for this reason, should never be allowed to go to bed after a fit of crying, with an empty stomach. A bit of bread and jelly or a cup of custard will bring back smiles and happiness when all the moral law fails, and for the soundest of reasons.

A late learned and eloquent bishop was very anxious to convert a Parsee who was in London, and meeting him on an occasion favorable for private conversation, he opened an attack upon his peculiar tenets. "I cannot think," he said, "how any man of intelligence and education, whose mind has been enlarged by travel and association with men of different opinions, can worship a created object such as the sun." "Oh, my lord bishop," replied the Parsee, "you had not been fortunate in the weather since his arrival in that country, "you should see it; you have no idea what a glorious thing it is."

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE
AND EL PASO COUNTY NEWS.

MARCH 11, 1876.

Official Paper of El Paso County.

Reformers always have a hard road to travel. Men who lead in efforts to correct evils in society, always encounter detraction and abuse. Those who planted this colony, and laid its foundations in the principle of temperance, are no exception to this rule. Those who would uphold ordinances established in the interest of morality and good order, must expect to be assailed. Some at home accuse them of duplicity, vacillation, and avarice. Some abroad think that "other mode of treating the question is made up of equal parts of fraud and deceit." This is poor encouragement for men consistently laboring for the public good. But it is history repeating itself.

The Constitutional Convention have provided for the exemption of church and school buildings and the lots upon which they stand from taxation, unless future legislation should decree otherwise.

It is thought this action will be satisfactory to the people as it leaves the question under their immediate control. It may be a question however whether it would not have been better to have settled this controversy in the fundamental law, beyond the fluctuations of party legislation, so that our schools and churches, on this always tender, and exciting subject, could have had rest and peace.

We would call the attention of miners and those engaged in trade in ores to the liberal proposition of Major H. McAllister, jr., mentioned in this weeks' Mining Notes, to receive ores consigned to him, forward them to market as he may be directed, and dispose of them to best advantage, paying all charges and expenses from the time they leave the mines, he to return the product in cash to the owner, less only actual expenses and a fair rate of interest for the money advanced.

This is an unusually advantageous arrangement for miners who are without sufficient means, as they can undoubtedly realize to some reasonable extent through our banks and otherwise, upon the certificates Major McAllister will issue on receiving ores and thus conduct their business without large outlay of capital.

Our friends at Colorado Springs are working themselves up to fever heat again on the temperance question. Temperance as conducted at the Springs is somewhat like their foot racing—made up of equal parts of fraud and deceit.—*Pike's Chieftain, Mar. 4th.*

We have not been able to discover anything of the character that on the temperance question, so alarms the Pike's Peak chieftain. Something may be portended, the sober consciousness of citizens of that sickly town about these days while they are congratulating the conjunction of two planets and congratulating themselves that they are not like other folks. Never heeds we cannot be regaled then, that at the manner in which temperance is conducted here is all natured to disgust.

We wish to state plainly and in kind that no one of the parties concerned in making the speeches on the day of our celebration. We contrary the charge of opposition that the matter was somewhat beyond their control. The more staid and orderly people in a town cannot always restrain those who indulge in vicious practices, and yet on that day there were disgusting exhibitions of drunkenness on the part of any portion of the community, we entertain no doubt that such exhibitions were discountenanced and frowned upon by the better portion of the community.

We find in another column an article copied from the *Pueblo*, a Lake City paper of the 12th of January, entitled "Pike's Peak Gold Discoveries." It is well to read what other people write about us. The article appears to have derived its information from the Denver *News*, a paper published in Denver. It has fallen into the errors in regard to the distance of Colorado from Denver with Manitou and Colorado Springs, well known we think it will not consider flattering. The value of the article consists in its rounding up the exaggerated accounts of the recent discoveries of precious metals and the sensible position of doubt whether there is any truth or verity in anything stated or published on the subject. It is well known here that there is enough in the developments already made to encourage prospecting and the outlay of labor and money in excavating, or to use the language of the country, in *sinking down on* many of the lodes discovered. Experienced miners from other sections, who have been attracted here, find ready employment, and much of the industry of our own laboring class is daily engaged in the work of development. Assays are being constantly made at both of the assay offices in town, with no over flattering results, all the time encouraging. Large quantities of the ores found are being sent to Black Hawk and elsewhere for more satisfactory test treatment.

The soundest, most considerate men we have are convinced that there is great value in the discoveries made near Manitou and about the Cheyenne Mountain, and from all the evidence we have been able to gather we fully believe that such will prove to be the fact.

THE LAW VINDICATED.

With unusual satisfaction, we give notice of a trial held before Hon. F. S. Stone, judge of the Probate Court, ex officio justice of the Peace, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., it being a prosecution on behalf of the Town against John C. McDowell, for violation of the town ordinance against the sale of intoxicating liquor. W. A. Wilkes, esq., appeared on behalf of the Town, and Messrs. Lawson & Gunne for the defendant.

A jury was demanded by the defendant, summoned and sworn in without challenge or objection, twelve men, of different shades of opinion, on the general subject of license or no license, but honest and true, and bound to "a true verdict give according to the evidence." It was a fair, square, trial, conducted with ability on both sides.

The sale of liquor on the premises, occupied by the defendant, in violation of the town ordinance, was positively asserted, however, controverted by the defendant and Mr. E. A. Cowell, his landlord, both of whom took the stand as witnesses, and flatly contradicted the evidence of violation of the town ordinance. The trial occupied from one o'clock on Wednesday, p. m., to two o'clock the next morning. After being out thirty minutes, the jury brought in a verdict against the defendant, who was sentenced to twenty days imprisonment and to pay a fine of $50.00.

This result is gratifying to the friends of law and order, as it gives assurance that citizens will not winks at scandalous violations of law, and open defiance of the public authorities, but uphold the law and the authorities are to be sustained.

SMELTING WORKS IN COLORADO SPRINGS.

The establishment of works for the reduction of ores found in this vicinity and the mining districts west and northwest and southwest of us, cannot be long delayed. Unless appearances deceive the wary and experienced, more than one such establishment will be in full blast the coming Summer, and find profitable employment. There is much capital in the East now comparatively unproductive. When a little more of our capabilities and actual production is known and authenticated beyond question, there will be no lack of money in a field of enterprise so full of promise. The business of mining and converting the rude ores into silver and gold has peculiar attractions for both labor and capital, and no doubt need be entertained but that both will be attracted here by the recent and future discoveries.

But another question arises of immediate concern to the town, and demanding earnest consideration. All the advantages offered by nature should be improved by citizens for the advancement of the growth and business interests of the town.

Smelting works owned by the people and controlled in their interest, could be so managed as to concentrate and attract here trade for more than 100 miles from the west and northwest and 200 miles from the southwest, sufficient to build up a commercial centre of magnitude and importance. The Ute Pass, in respect to grade, natural foundation for road-bed, grass, water, and wood, by large measure surpasses all other routes to and from the mining districts in these directions. With good smelting works here freight would tend to one accumulate at this point, because transporting companies and teamsters, with returning loads could have cheaper than from other points. Almost every man being a miner, and ores being the mountain product, if they would command a fair price here, easy transportation would drive them here. Men raising or trafficking in ores would bring them here to escape the high price elsewhere charged, for smelting.

It is believed by experienced and good judges that ores can be smelted here for $10 a ton. For reducing the same ores $30 a ton is how charged in the mountains. That it is practicable for smelting works to reduce ores here for $10 is plain apparent when we consider that labor can be secured here for one-half of what is paid in the mountains, and the laborer can work twice as many days in the year here as he can labor in the mountains. It costs now about $5 per ton to haul ores from the mines to the smelting works located near them in the mountain districts. It will cost from $12 to $15 per ton to transport the same ores to this point, taking into the estimate that wagoners can always rely upon returning freights.

For a better understanding let us state the account in figures:—

Cost of smelting at Alma and other points in the mountains, per ton $30 to $45. Average, we will say		$37.50
Hauling from mine to smelting works		5 00
		$42 50
Cost of smelting at Colorado Springs	$10 00	
Hauling from mines to Colorado Springs	15 00	25 00
In favor of Colorado Springs		$17.50

With this state of affairs persons having ores to smelt will be induced here and sell them and purchase supplies for return freight and give the merchants and traders of our town the benefit of the trade, and our hotels and lodging houses the benefit of the freighters' patronage.

The result may not follow, if smelting works to be established here are monopolized by capitalists who have no interest in the town and no development or purpose except to buy ores at the lowest possible rate, and thereby oppressing the miners and driving them from the place.

If our citizens will unite in organizing a stock company, raising among themselves $20,000 to $30,000 to erect at some suitable point in town or near here, reduction works of approved character, and manage them on a fair liberal scale, in the interest of the town, its prosperity will be assured. If 20 men will combine who will subscribe $1,000 or $1,500 each, it will accomplish the work, and certainly there are 20 men here who could not use that amount and never feel the outlay. The money would be expended at home and furnish employment for our own laborers, too many of them now idle, and would be beneficiary, business would revive, and a new era of thrift, activity and prosperity would dawn upon our town.

THE GREAT RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT PUEBLO.

As we were prevented from attending this grand jubilee and are unable to furnish our readers with a personal account of its stirring scenes and incidents, we take the liberty of publishing entire a full and graphic narrative of them from the Denver *News*, together with a carefully prepared and interesting sketch of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad from the organization of the company in the fall of 1863, to the completion of the work to Pueblo in February, 1876.

The railroad company had great cause for rejoicing that so much of their extended line had been completed, opening to the public a new avenue of transport and travel, and the citizens of Pueblo improved the opportunity for displaying their well-known public spirit and hospitality and their ability to entertain a large throng gathering on a liberal and generous scale. All their arrangements were complete, and everything on their part passed off with the utmost *eclat* and satisfaction. They could not anticipate or provide against the natural and accidental obstacles that detained the Eastern portion of their guests beyond the appointed hour; but this circumstance only furnished them another opportunity to exhibit their skill and address in meeting emergencies and turning all things to good account.

A repetition of the programme on the following day after the arrival of the 900 guests from Kansas, was immediately improvised and announced, and the formal proceedings of the celebration on the 7th proceeded without delay or interruption. We are pleased to observe that our railway and town were remembered, and equally honored in the complimentary sentiments offered, and in the appropriate and handsome responses of our esteemed fellow-citizens W. S. Jackson, esq., and Major Henry McAllister, jr.

The whole affair was an event to be recorded and remembered. Pueblo has honored herself in honoring the occasion and her guests. And we congratulate her public authorities and citizens, and especially the ladies who contributed so much of the beauty and success of the entertainment, on the extension to her borders of a work that must add largely to her business and prosperity, and on having inaugurated a celebration of the event on a grand scale and conducted it to the end in a manner creditable to their good taste, enterprise, and hospitality.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railway approaches completion to Trinidad. Too much praise cannot be given to the projectors and managers for their well directed energy, labor, and success in prosecuting this useful work. It will be recorded as one of the achievements of the Centennial year that General Palmer and his associates have been able during the period of the money disorders of the country, and especially the great depression in railroad securities and distrust of new railroad enterprises, to obtain the means and construct this important line of internal traffic and travel. It is true there was a great point to be gained, and one that will tell upon the prosperity of Colorado. The reaching of coal fields of such superior quality, not exceeded by any in the West and equal to the best found in the Eastern States, and the bringing of their product eastward, distributing that desirable points near the foot of the mountains where it will be needed for manufacturing establishments and be accessible to the mining camps which are growing so numerous and productive, will be of incalculable value to the industries, stimulate the enterprises of the Territory, and reach out far beyond its limits.

Experienced men and good judges speak with confidence of the excellence of the coal, which crops out at different points in Huerfano and Las Animas counties and is mined now in considerable quantities at Walsenburg and Trinidad. They have examined the coal in regard to quality and quantity, and give positive assurance that the production is true coking coal, valuable for making gas, for fuel, for blacksmiths' use and for the purpose of smelting the gold, silver, iron, copper, and lead ores so abundant in Colorado and New Mexico, either in cupola or reverberatory furnaces.

The measure extends from the Valley of the Cucharas southwesterly to the southeastern base of the Raton Range, a distance of at least eighty miles, and runs north and south about thirty miles. This area of 2,400 square miles or more, is undoubtedly underlaid in its entire extent with this excellent coal, and the average thickness of the various veins has been ascertained to be at least thirty feet. The quality of course varies in different localities. The greater portion of the area is covered with lofty mountains where mining is impossible or expensive. The coal however cropped at points where it is cheaply mined, and one of these points, affording superior advantages for mining, and at which the coal of all the veins is the very best, lies within half a mile of Walsenburg. This outcrop is under a low bluff just above the Valley of the Cucharas, and to this a railway can be constructed with the utmost ease. The dip of the mine is an easy grade, very favorable for mining by tunnels and drifts, thus obviating the expense of hoisting and the necessity of shafts. And this point is immediately by the side of the main line of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway up the Valley of the Cucharas toward the Abeyta Pass, the natural approach to the Valley of the Rio Grande and the San Juan Mining District. These advantages will be appreciated and realized by experts and practical miners, will invite capital for their development, build up a large and wealthy mining district, furnish profitable employment for the railroad, which will in turn transport these unearthed treasures either way, deposit them at manufacturing points that will spring up along its line, and send them in all directions, to supply an ever increasing demand, and thus justify the expectations and vindicate the wisdom of its projectors and managers while it adds incalculable wealth to the country.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATIVE EXCURSION PARTY

AT COLORADO SPRINGS AND MANITOU.

Our people have been regaled by a most agreeable surprise party. On Wednesday morning public spirited citizens were seen at the corners of streets exchanging nods knowing nods and winks, and it was apparent that something unusual was on foot. It soon leaked out that the Kansas legislative excursion party, in attendance upon the celebration at Pueblo, had accepted an invitation extended to them by our town authorities and the officers of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, to visit Colorado Springs and vicinity, and that Thursday morning was the time agreed upon for their coming. Alive as the people in this busy town always are to any matter of a public character, the citizens entered heartily into the project, made up by willing contribution a purse sufficient to cover all expenses, laid down a programme for the entertainment of the party, including a procession through our streets headed by the Cornet Band and our admirably uniformed Fire and Ladder companies, a drive to Glen Eyrie, and through the Garden of the Gods to Manitou, and a dinner (they call them BANQUETS now) at the Manitou House under the supervision of Major R. G. Hopkins.

The train arrived promptly, bringing 150 guests, mostly members of the two branches of the Kansas Legislature with wives and daughters, about half the number being women, old and young, a jolly happy throng, intent upon seeing what was to be seen, and who appeared to feel that the promised "good time a-coming" had actually come. Alighting from the cars they were met by President McAllister and the Board of Trustees, Mr. Vice President Jackson, of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, and a committee of citizens, escorted to twenty-four carriages, great and small, some handsomely furnishing steeds and some by one, were driven through the streets under the direction of W. A. Macomber, marshal of the day, and C. H. Burnham and A. H. Barrett, assistants, receiving as they passed the hearty cheers and congratulations of our citizens.

Having inspected all that is of interest in our town, they were driven over the mesa road to Glen Eyrie, then through the Garden of the Gods to Manitou, where they visited several of the health-giving springs and drank of the sparkling waters; then repaired to the Manitou House, where the gentlemanly proprietor spread before them a bountiful repast, and the guests and citizens intermingled at the tables, an hour passed in discussing the merits of the dinner, the incidents of the journey, the beauties of Manitou and the various topics of interest to all. At the conclusion of the meal, Major McAllister called the company to order and made a very appropriate address of welcome, and to erably accurate report of which we are able to lay before our readers:

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I have been asked by the citizens of Colorado Springs and Manitou to act as their mouth-piece in welcoming you to this locality. We have been visited during the past season by many distinguished parties. Early in the year we were honored by a visit of the late lamented Vice President of the United States, accompanied by many prominent ladies and gentlemen. In the Autumn, President Grant came hither with a large and distinguished party, and in order that every taste should be gratified, Mr. Davis, the President of the late Confederacy, also dropped down upon us for a day or two. None of these visits however have given us greater pleasure, none of the parties however distinguished have been more welcome than that now gathered together within the sound of my voice, for as citizens of Kansas you are our nearest neighbors; few years since we constituted one great Territory, and, in fact, we cannot but regard the line that now separates us as a very imaginary one indeed. In addition to this a very large number of our citizens here at the Springs came out from Kansas, and we do so well pleased with them that we would be glad to have a good many more of the same kind. Since the completion of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, we are more closely allied to you than ever, as two iron bands beginning at your eastern boundary and running through the entire length of your State, penetrate to the very centre of our Territory. These considerations make you doubly welcome, and in the redemption which we accord you to-day bears the marks of haste and crudeness, we good enough to consider it due, not to a lack of heartiness on our part, but to the fact that we had only a few hours' notice of your intention to honor us with a visit.

I take it for granted, ladies and gentlemen, that, like all other travelers, you would like to hear something of the history of the places you visit. A very few words touching Colorado Springs may therefore be of interest to you. As late as the Summer of 1871, the site of the town through which you were driven this morning was the favorite feeding ground of many herds of timid antelope. Applause. The first stake of the surveyor was driven thereon on the first day of August, 1871. I will not trouble you with the details of its growth, we have given you an opportunity to see it for yourselves. You have seen its churches, school houses, stores, banking establishments, and hundreds of neat dwellings, the homes of between three and four thousand people of as high a standard of morality and intelligence as canromptly be found in any community in the United States. Great applause. Not is it, ladies and gentlemen, as its name might imply, merely the home of seekers after pleasure and health. The sales of our various mercantile houses and number dealers, added to the receipts of our hotels, livery stables, etc., during the past year closely approximate two million dollars. The population of Manitou, where you now are, is virtually a part and parcel of Colorado Springs. This is the place where we come to enjoy ourselves in the Summer, and here we meet tourists from all parts of Colorado, the Union, the World. This is destined to become a city of note as the summer villa. We know, ladies and gentlemen, we concluded sometime *since that we had* everything in the world that we need but mines of gold and silver, and as Colorado towns are not considered strictly up to the mark unless they have these, we concluded to add this source of wealth to what we already had, *so we started out and found them.* Laughter and applause. Within a mile of this hotel is a gold lode from five to fifty feet wide and a mile and a half long, which will probably yield many millions of dollars. Look out of those windows there at the hills running along south of us, they are capped with valuable minerals, and Cheyenne Mountain yonder, "rolling in the blue," is seamed from end to end and top to bottom with fissure veins of gold and silver. These mountains have been tramped over for the past fifteen years, but the discovery of their riches is the work of the past sixty days.

And now one word touching this Territory. You all know that Colorado is half mountain and half plain. From where we sit to the eastern boundary of the Territory, the country is very similar in appearance to the western portion of your State, excepting that as you approach the mountains the grasses become more luxuriant, owing to the greater number of Spring and Summer showers. These plains constitute our pasture lands, although in the parks and along the streams in the mountains the ranges are equally fine. From a line running north and south through Colorado Springs to the western boundary of the Territory is the mountain region of Colorado. In this part of our Territory our mines are located. I wish that I could convey to you an idea of their extent and richness. Beyond the great Snowy Range, about a hundred miles west of here, extending over an area nearly as large as your Commonwealth, is a region known as the San Juan Country. This region is literally narrowed with gold and silver lodes of marvelous size and richness before some of which the great Comstock, of Nevada, would pale into insignificance. These mines have only been discovered within a year by hardy and honest prospectors, who are toiling miners in mines but in money as poor as church mice. That region, as well as Colorado in general, sadly needs money, and richly will she reward the men who furnish it.

The San Juan Country is not the only portion of Colorado in which gold and silver can be plowed up. In fact it has contributed nothing to the product of the Territory thus far, the seven millions produced last year having been taken almost altogether from the mines in Clear Creek, Gilpin, Boulder, and Park counties. You may say why, if Colorado is so rich in minerals, has not her production of gold and silver been greater. My answer is, the richest portions of Colorado have been heretofore almost inaccessible. We have had but one line of railroad leading to the States, six hundred and fifty miles away. I have nothing to say against the management of that road, but we have sadly needed competition. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway has done wonders for Southern Colorado, and it is to have the advantage hereafter of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe, the beneficent influences of which we already feel. And now, while we are *together* here, I will venture a prediction, an it is this: that in six years from to-day Colorado will have a population of over five hundred thousand souls; that her mines will produce one hundred million dollars in gold and silver per annum; that her pastures will feed 1,250,000 head of cattle, which will enable us to ship to Eastern markets 1,000 head of four-year-old steers every day in the year, and that we will be able to market 6,200 tons of wool per annum. Please remember that prediction. Look out for a prodigious boom.

There will be several great cities in Colorado, but they will not be on the plains east of us. They will probably not be in the mountain region, although there will be large and prosperous mining towns there, but they *will be* along the base of the mountains, and opposite the passes leading into them. For instance, *one* of them will be *right here at Colorado Springs*, opposite Ute Pass, the best pass into the mountains in Colorado. Now we don't intend to grow by trying to pull others down, but by vigor of labor and energy, by doing all we can for ourselves. What we have done in the past is an earnest of what we intend to do in the future.

I have not alluded to our agricultural resources because I do not believe that that pursuit will occupy a conspicuous place among Colorado's interests. We have quite an area of land of surpassing fertility, which can be irrigated and farmed with great profit, but when we have reached the proportions that I have indicated, we will doubtless have to depend largely on you for farm products, sending you gold and silver in return.

Ladies and gentlemen, our country abounds in great Commonwealths. Yours is a great State, great in agricultural resources. Massachusetts is a great State. Her cotton and woolen goods are found upon the backs of almost every civilized people under the sun. The trade of New York exercises an influence in every port. The iron of Pennsylvania gridirons every State in the Union—you have been drawn over it to Colorado Springs by a Palace Pullman locomotive; the smoke of Pittsburg blackens the atmosphere of the Atlantic States from New Orleans to Portland, Maine, and marks the course of every navigable Western river. Other States are great in corn, cotton, rice, and sugar. Colorado is not and may never be very great in any of these respects, but she can and will furnish the medium for the exchange of all these commodities. She will furnish the basis for the trade of the Union and of the world. She will enable Massachusetts to buy the iron of Pennsylvania, and both to buy the cotton, rice, and sugar of the South, and the whole country to revel in the luxuries of the Orient. She will be as much as any State in the Union to make that Union at once the glory, hope, and wonder of the world. Applause.

Ladies and gentlemen, let me again say for the people of this community that we greatly appreciate the honor you have conferred upon us by this visit. It has given us inexpressible pleasure to meet you and talk with you. May we dare to hope that you will carry some pleasant impressions of this place and this people to your homes in Kansas?

At its conclusion the Major proposed a sentiment, which was received with hearty cheers by citizens—*Our Guests.*

This sentiment was replied to in very handsome terms by Hon. S. N. Wood, of Cottonwood, Kansas, a member of the Legislature, and we regret that we are not able to give his language, so complimentary to our people and our Territory, so full of confident prediction of our future, so hopeful, and, we believe, so just. He said he was not a stranger on our mountains or wholly ignorant of the mineral wealth they contained in their deep gorges and recesses; that twelve years ago he traversed them and earned much of what they contained; and he then predicted that the time would come and was not remote when untold wealth would be discovered, the hills and valleys would teem with business activity, and be covered by a thriving population, and he was happy in revisiting this wonderful section to know that his prediction was already realized, and he now ventured another prophecy—that Southern Colorado would grow in wealth and population until it control the State, and he was not certain but that Colorado Springs and Manitou would in the end be on the line of the great trans-continental thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific, running through the Ute Pass, Utah, and Oregon, to some point on the Columbia River. He spoke in warm terms of thankfulness, on behalf of the excursionists, of the hospitality they had received from the citizens of Colorado Springs and Manitou, and concluded by offering the following resolutions, which were adopted by the party with hearty acclamations:—

Resolved, That the thanks of this Legislative party are due and are hereby tendered to Wm. S. Jackson, esq., general manager of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, for his liberality in extending our excursion to Colorado Springs. And we unanimously vote the narrow gauge rail road *a broad-gauge success.*

Resolved, That we also tender to Major Henry McAllister, jr., President of the Board of Trustees and the open-hearted people of Colorado Springs, for their kindness, which we found and genuine hospitality while in their city and in extending our visit to Glen Eyrie, the Garden of the Gods and Manitou, our most sincere acknowledgements, and that we shall ever hold them as we as the good people of Manitou in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That we shall treasure the recollection of our rice over the narrow gauge road, our visit to Colorado Springs, the jewel of Colorado, to Glen Eyrie, to the Garden of the Gods, and to Manitou, and our dinner at the Manitou House, as among the brightest incidents of our lives.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be signed by our Committee, as the unanimous expression of this excursion party, and that they be presented to the Colorado Springs papers for publication.

C. S. MARTIN,
S. N. WOOD,
G. M. WILCOX,
J. E. DUNCAN,
D. W. FROST,
Committee.

Maj. McAlister then proposed the sentiment—*The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad Company.*

Major Anderson, the manager of the road, was loudly and repeatedly called on to response, but being a modest man, the pleasant duty was devolved on Hon. J. E. Duncan, of Kansas, who made a most suitable and acceptable address of thanks and congratulations, which we regret that we are not able to give in full.

The next sentiment was in honor of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, and was called out our respected fellow-townsman, the Vice President of the company, W. S. Jackson, esq., whose address was so excellent that we have taken some pains to give it in substance as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen:—

Speech making is not in my line, but it would not be fitting should I fail to reply to the many pleasant things you have said. On behalf of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company I will say that we are glad to be able to increase your pleasure while you are in Colorado, and were therefore glad to comply with your request for a train from Pueblo to Colorado Springs and return.

I have thought about, worked about, and talked about railroads and railroad matters until I am tired of it, and you will excuse me if I say a few words in a more general way.

We are glad of your visit to Colorado. We honor you for having invited the ladies, but we honor the ladies still more for their dress and courage in accepting your invitation to make such a trip in mid-Winter, and still more for having been snow-bound two days without grumbling.

We realize the rich inheritance you have left in Kansas—the wide expanse of fertile plains, where the heaviest crops are grown—the elegant cities and beautiful homes, that have grown up like magic under your fostering care. While you have these (and, in your having them we sincerely rejoice) we are glad to have you come to us to earn of our section. We cannot expect you from the agricultural State of Kansas, accustomed to the great growth of rich vegetation, to clearly understand the resources of this more barren looking country. You will bear with me therefore while I tell you that we have resources that it is well worth your while to study. Our mountains are seamed through and through in the most mysterious manner with the precious metals, and in such a way as to tempt the cupidity of the Yankee. He is being tempted, for already he is at work with his jack-knife. We have a most unlimited pasturage, and a climate in which cattle run without shelter all Winter. We have a sunshine that is worth more than all the rest. Our surroundings are different, our wants are different from yours. It is well that we should meet and become acquainted, for you will need us and we shall need you. You are peculiarly an agricultural people. I hazard the prediction that but a very few years will pass before every kernel of grain that you can raise in your rich valleys will be demanded to supply the wants of our people, and to those of you who are engaged in farming I say, go home and get your arms in perfect order, for your fullest productive capacity will be taxed. This may seem strange to you to-day, but reflect that it has been only six years since the first rail road crossed the plains, and during this time (most of it taken up in forming plans for development) the product of our mines has doubled. This increase will go on in a geometrical ratio, and I predict that we will soon outstrip even you in population and wealth—rich and prolific as you are.

I will conclude by repeating that the Railway Company is glad to be able to aid in your entertainment. We will try to take you back safely through a narrow-gauge to the broad-gauge line over which you came to us, and finally may express the hope that although this excursion to Colorado Springs was but an incident of the larger excursion to Pueblo in celebrating the completion of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe line, that you may carry away with you sufficient of interest to bring you back when you have more time to study our resources and enjoy the beauties of our section.

Closing, may I say to you one thing more?—Should any of you become ill from living in your humid climate, among the rank vegetation of your rich valleys—your blood filled with malaria, come up to us. We are nearer Heaven than you—not nearer than you will be. Come up to us, and we will do you good. You can bathe in our sunshine, drink of our mountain streams, and breathe our tonic air. We will send you home with your eye clearer, blood purer, and your heart stronger for the work you are called to do.

The next sentiment—*Colorado Springs and her Business Interests and Capabilities*—was responded to in fitting terms and with a thoughtful, comprehensive view of the subject by Caanan Sweet, esq., whose remarks were substantially as follows:—

The Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—Never before in the history of Colorado Springs have we had the honor or even the opportunity of entertaining a party of the representative men and women of an adjoining State of the Union, and I believe that I but echo the feelings of every one of my fellow-citizens who now participate in this ovation. Aye, every inhabitant of this community when I say this is the proudest moment I ever experienced in Colorado Springs, for I see before me the Legislature of the State of Kansas, enjoying the hospitality of Southern Colorado, without first having their minds poisoned by invidious slurs concerning us. We are thrice glad to have you at the base of Pike's Peak to close the ceremonies of celebrating the completion of that great work, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad to the Rocky Mountains, that great work which has brought deliverance to the southern half of our Territory and relief to the whole. To respond in fitting terms to the toast to which I am called would consume more time my friends than I fear we can spare at this late hour. I will therefore only glance at the prominent features connected with the past and present business interests of Colorado Springs and vicinity, trusting that the impressions you receive of us to-day, may attract not a few of you hither at another time for further confirmation. The commercial interests of Colorado are indeed greatly diversified, but nowhere will you find them more so than at Colorado Springs.

In derision, by those most envious of our prosperity, it has been said, "Colorado Springs stock in trade, is sunshine, light air, mountain scenery, and mineral waters." This is indeed true it is a stock we are proud of, one to have constantly on hand, a ways open to the closest inspection; we admit no rival in this branch of our trade. It compels the admiration of friend and foe, and its efficacy is demonstrated in the glowing countenances of our people here among you, more than three-fourths of them are reconstructed invalids. But, ladies and gentlemen, while in the attractions of our grand and lofty mountains, our cheerful sunshine and our healing waters, and our tonic bracing atmosphere, we challenge competition, we nevertheless assert our claims to a more substantial business basis—a basis that links our destiny inseparably with yours. Colorado Springs is the offspring of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, of magic growth, nourished by representatives of every State of the Union, of Canada and Europe, was first surveyed as a town-site a little over four years ago. Its entire business was then concentrated in a small dilapidated tent on the bottom near the depot and managed by a few. His stock was limited to not over fifty dollars all told, excepting the sunshine, scenery, air, and springs, and to which we well remember, he at once called my attention. From such a beginning, in about four years, we have sprung from the tent to the warehouse, without once halting, advancing until to-day our merchants are sending their commodities over a scope of country three hundred miles long and more than one hundred wide. To the east roam the countless herds of sheep and cattle. The trade center of this industry is Colorado Springs. To the north and west lies the great divide, separating the waters of the Platte from the Arkansas. There are millions of acres of fine timber from which large quantities of lumber are manufactured, brought to Colorado Springs and shipped south. Within half a mile from where we now stand is the Ute Pass, our entrance to the mountains. Probably by no pass in the whole range can the heart of the mountains be as easily penetrated. Our only county indebtedness of $15,000 was created a few years ago in building the best mountain road in the Territory. By this free public highway we reach the rich mining regions about Mount Lincoln, Fairplay, the Upper Arkansas and the San Juan country. A large proportion of the supplies furnished to the miners of these sections have been handled by our merchants in the past, and now that the embargo of fifty cents per hundred, heretofore upon us in extra freights from Denver here has been removed by the road whose competition we celebrate to-day, we propose in future to control a much greater percentage. And, ladies and gentlemen, in extracting the wealth from the treasure vaults of these mountains we shall require your hearty co-operation. We shall draw upon you for food for both man and beast, with the cereals you can supply us. And here, gentlemen, you will find a never-failing market for the vast products of your fertile prairies. As has been said by a gentleman in another connection, we shall require all you can produce, for as an agricultural country, we make no pretensions, when compared with the Missisippi and Missouri valleys. I have thus imperfectly glanced at some though not all of the industries that foster the business interests of Colorado Springs. Of agriculture, in some localities extensively carried on; the dairy, of great profit to those who skilful y manage it; manufactures, of various branches, and other pursuits, which the people of this vicinity follow, I have not time to speak. I will close by offering you, my friends, this sentiment: The corn and wheat of Kansas, the gold and silver of Colorado, rich products of the valley and the mountains; may these great industries of agriculture and mining, united as they have been by your representatives and ours for exhibition at our grand Centennial, attract westward thousands of noble men and women, with strong arms and noble hearts, to develop these two favored sections of our common country.

Then came the concluding toast which was received with rounds of applause, twice repeated,—*The Ladies of Kansas.*

We wish it were possible for us to give the response by Hon. John A. Halderman, of Leavenworth, Kansas—so graceful and appropriate. His fine, commanding person as he rose up and looked round on the fair throng for whom he was to speak, gave promise of the beautiful sentiments pronounced so well.

On behalf of the ladies of the party, who had brightened and cheered their long journey across the plains and who now graced our festive board, he thanked the generous hearted citizens of Colorado Springs and Manitou for remembering them so kindly in the sentiment offered and in the enthusiasm with which it had been received. As Daniel Webster said of Massachusetts, he should pass no encomium on the ladies of Kansas—"there they are—behold them." Attractive and lovely here, but even more so at home, discharging with diligence and fidelity domestic and household duty and all the endeared and endearing relations of mother, daughter, sister, wife—with noiseless step treading the chamber of the sick—gracing and enlivening social life with their enchanting presence, proving

"How divine a thing a woman can be made."

He recalled that incident in old Roman history where the mother of the Gracchi, plainly attired and unadorned, was questioned as to her jewels, and pointing to her three noble sons, said, "these are my jewels," and so, said the eloquent judge, we men of Kansas, with equal grace and affection point to these fair friends who adorn our homes and brighten all our lives and say, *these are our jewels.*

He concluded by offering a sentiment prepared by and offered in behalf of Mrs. S. N. Wood, who he said was in every way the peer of her distinguished husband,

The Garden of the Gods—Worthy to be possessed by the children of the Gods, and we find their most favored children here.

A sentiment was then offered by one of the guests in well deserved compliment to Major Hopkins. Then came a song by a glee club, improvised for the occasion, and train time having nearly arrived, the party arose and made their way to the depot, with brief adieus, waving of handkerchiefs, and amid the huzzas of those assembled, at 5 o'clock p. m., moved off eastward on their homeward way. Too much praise cannot be awarded to citizens for the promptness, the harmony, the good feeling, and spirit with which they entered into and carried out the whole entertainment. All passed off with satisfaction, without one unpleasant incident to mar the record or the memory. When each one did his part so well it were invidious to single out any one for praise. And the guests were such as seldom honor any town by a visit. They commanded respect by their manly and womanly bearing, the intelligence they exhibited, the decorum and propriety of manner and conversation which characterized them throughout. They made a favorable impression upon our people. The only word they uttered which gave any pain, was when they said *adieu!* And we cannot doubt but they carried away with them good impressions of our town and its surroundings, for our citizens a kind regard, and that they will long cherish for Colorado Springs and Manitou, fond and pleasant memories.

THE "LAST KIND WORDS AT PARTING" FROM THE EXCURSIONISTS.

On hearing of the safe arrival of the party in Pueblo, Maj. McAlister telegraphed as follows:

"The town of Colorado Springs sends greeting to the Kansas legislature excursionists, congratulates them on their safe arrival in Pueblo, and wishes them a pleasant journey to their homes."

The following answer was soon received:—

"Congratulations received. We give you our hands; our hearts are already yours. May your brightest dreams of future prosperity be more than realized. T. J. ANDERSON."

About four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Maj. McAlister received the following additional telegram:—

"DODGE CITY, KANSAS, March 10, '76.

"A safe here. The whole party still blessing their trip over the narrow-gauge, and the glorious people of Colorado Springs.

"S. N. WOOD."

TEMPERANCE.

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

The ladies of Colorado Springs are becoming intensely interested in the subject of Temperance.

The Temperance prayer-meeting which was held on Thursday afternoon of this week, at the Presbyterian church, was one of interest and profit. Some thirty-five or forty ladies were present, representing the various churches of the place. The women are in earnest, and are determined to do what they can to promote the interests of this blessed cause in this place. A Temperance prayer meeting will be held on Tuesday of each week at the First Presbyterian church, commencing promptly at 4 o'clock, p. m., and continuing one hour.

Let every woman become interested in the work, and make a sacrifice, if need be, to attend these meetings.

"We have the promise, "If ye ask anything in My name, I will do it." Believing this, let us work with earnest, honest purpose.

MRS. F. S. ROUNDS.

Colorado Springs, March 9, 1876.

The regular monthly meeting of the Centennial College Association will be held at the College building this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

We learn that Major Henry McAllister, jr., contemplates erecting a new and handsome summer residence at Manitou, the coming summer.

Rev. Mr. Landers, of Cheyenne, Wyoming Ter., will preach for the Congregational Church at Unity Hall, next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock.

The sum of $123 has been contributed lately to the College building fund by the following named persons: Mrs. E. A. Bartlett, Mrs. T. H. Kerr, Mrs. J. Stanley, Mrs. E. T. Rogers, Mrs. D. Bey, Misses Alice Rogers, Hattie Rogers, May Bey, Masters Egbert E. Martin and Howell Bly.

We notice with pleasure that our street commissioners, for those who execute their behests, are not idle. The water flows freely, almost like a summer brook, through the ditches, cleared of all obstructions, on either side of the streets, giving an air of spring-like freshness to the town.

The doctor positively forbade our going to Pueblo on the 7th inst. to unite in the great celebration and congratulate our fortunate neighbors upon the completion of a work giving new advantage and importance to their flourishing town, and assuring its rapid growth and prosperity.

On Wednesday morning we saw Sergeant O'Keefe, of the signal service, astride of a gay donkey with mail bag, containing perhaps something besides the mail, lashed to the front of the saddle, start off in a gallop headed for the mountains. We earn that he has gone to take the place of Serg. Hobbs, who has been confined at the station house on Pike's Peak, an invalid.

It affords us great pleasure to announce that Prof. L. O. A. Copley, Principal of the Public School, is recovering from his severe illness. His case has been one of great suffering and danger. Fortunately he has been at the house of a friend, the Rev. M

SHOOTING MATCH

We understand a shooting match is to come off on the grounds west of the passenger station here, on Saturday next, when several sporting gentlemen of this town, Messrs. C. E. Wellesley, W. H. Roby, A. Sutton, H. B. Harenc, George Summers, M. R. Brush, J. T. Bird and J. P. True will contest for a small prize and settle the question as to "who is the best shot."

THE COLORADO TROUPE OF MINSTRELS

Will give a variety entertainment on Thursday evening next (the 16th), at the City Hall, consisting of songs, dances and humorous plays; some original and local in character and allusion; which we have no doubt will be funny and entertaining. We commend these home colored melodists and mimics, who have heretofore made so much amusement wherever they have appeared, and whose plaintive melodies breathe the simple pathos of their race, to the patronage of our people.

EL PASO COUNTY BUILDING & LOAN ASSOCIATION.

We are in receipt of the second annual report of the El Paso County Building and Loan Association. The following shows the amount per share paid in on each series, the gross value and the withdrawal value; the latter being based upon an expectation that a given series will mature in eight years and four months, though should the increase in the future be equal to that of the past the ultimate value of two hundred dollars per share will be reached in between six and seven years from the start. But the managers have wisely retained this much of a margin to compensate for a possible falling off in the demand for money, the consequent fall in rates of interest and to meet any loss the association may sustain:

	Amount Paid in	Gross Value	Withdrawal Value
First Series,	$24 00	$45 80	$29 23
Second "	21 00	37 93	24 55
Third "	18 00	30 67	20 28
Fourth "	15 00	24 10	16 36
Fifth "	12 00	17 44	12 65
Sixth "	9 00	13 80	9 43
Seventh "	6 00	7 31	6 07
Eighth "	3 00	3 06	3 00

The plan of the association as well as of all others of a like character is to loan money only to its stockholders, taking, in addition to the usual real estate security, enough shares of its own stock to cover the amount of the loan, and when by the monthly payments the stock shares have reached its ultimate value of two hundred dollars per share, the loan is cancelled. The present value of the stock held by the association as collateral is reported at $2,237.21. The report is very full, containing an amount of detail that will enable any stockholder, who has patience to study it out, to see exactly how the business is carried on, closing with a certificate of the auditors that they have examined the accounts and find them to be correct.

We commend building associations generally to the consideration of our citizens. They are more nearly founded upon exact co-operation than any organizations we know of, and their success is attested by the 100,000 homes in Philadelphia, whose people have persisted in believing in them despite the losing experiments that attended the first efforts. Their great strength is in the constantly increasing value of the stock held as collateral security. But more than this, the effort of the workingman to make a home, who realizes all the time that he is paying a landlord no longer.

The adjourned meeting for the purpose of organizing a Mining District in this locality, will be held this (Saturday) evening, at the Library rooms. All persons interested in mining property are invited to attend.

Friday morning, March 10, thermometer 25 degrees above zero, snow about one inch deep, the heaviest fall of the season. A heavy mist hangs over the mountains completely shrouding their lofty peaks and dimly curtaining the foothills.

Mr. Kennedy informs us that although some of the pupils of the Deaf-Mute Asylum have been suffering a little from chicken pox and severe colds, yet none of them have been out of school for more than two days, and at present they have so far recovered as to be all in school once more.

We understand our photographers of mountain views reaped quite a harvest from the excursionists. They were quite charmed with what they saw of our mountain scenery and eagerly sought such illustrations of it as photographic art can give. Gurnsey went east on the train with the party, with a carpet-bag full, to supply them on the way. Many Kansas homes will soon be adorned with views of wonderful sceneries in Colorado.

George P. Hume died at Manitou, on the 28th of February, of acute pneumonia, after an illness of six days. Mr. Hume came from Medina, Michigan, about nine months ago to recover his health, which in January had so much improved that he had thought of returning home in the spring. His sudden death was a shock to the community, whose heartfelt sympathies go out for the bereaved wife, now on her sad journey home with the remains. They will be missed in Manitou, for they were much esteemed by all who knew them.

The arguments used by the GAZETTE last autumn in favor of a system of water supply were strongly reinforced last week by the partial destruction of the house of Mrs. Shields, on Tejon street. By the persistent efforts of our firemen, supplemented by the aid of our citizens generally, a considerable portion of the house was saved. Had a two-inch stream of water, under pressure, been applied when the fire first broke out, probably not more than twenty dollars' worth of property would have been destroyed. We sincerely hope it will not require many arguments of this kind to make our people see the necessity of providing the best of all means possible for saving the town from a great conflagration—*a free supply of water under pressure.*

Mr. Mathers, of the Legal Tender lode, owned by the Monte Rosa Mining Company, was in town yesterday morning and reports that a vein of tellurium very much resembling that of Sunshine, has been struck. They have now tunneled in 100 feet to a depth of 85 feet.

There is to be a Union Temperance meeting at the Baptist church, next Sunday evening, at half past 7 o'clock, under the auspices of the Congregational, Presbyterian, Cumberland Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist congregations. Addresses will be delivered by the clergymen connected with the respective congregations. This is certainly a move in the right direction. Much can be accomplished in the way of suppressing evil practices among us by the united earnest action of the religious bodies in our town.

Mr. John C. Johnson, a worthy Dane, (and we have seldom known a son of Denmark who was not worthy,) at his workshop on the west side of Tejon st., north of Huerfano, store room on the opposite side, has a number of articles of household furniture, bureaus, washstands, etc., made of Colorado pine, excellent in material and workmanship and quite handsome. We thought, too, the prices were moderate. We have paid our first homage to Colorado by furnishing our room wholly of plain Colorado pine, and friends say it is beautiful.

Sergeant Charles M. Hobbs, of the Pike's Peak signal service, who has been suffering and confined by illness at the government station on the summit of the mountain for some weeks, under the professional care of Dr. Palmer, of this town, came down on Monday, attended by Sergeants Feller and O'Keefe, of the same service. No injury was occasioned by the rough, precipitous journey, and his health improves daily since he reached the plains. We congratulate him on his escape from that high altitude and locality, so remote and inaccessible and so ill provided for the care and comfort of one prostrate with sickness.

Our theater-going citizens were treated to a very creditable representation of Robertson's superb comedy of "Caste," at the City Hall, on Thursday evening last, by an amateur company of the town. It was a complimentary benefit to the Cornet Band, and we are pleased to know was well patronized by citizens. We were not able to be present in person, but were represented by our worthy foreman, who was much pleased with the representation and desired us to write a notice in terms of deserved compliment. In answer to our enquiry as to who we should praise, he replied: "*All of them; the whole performance was excellent.*" It is to be repeated this (Saturday) evening, and citizens have the opportunity of encouraging the Cornet Band and at the same time enjoying a pleasant pastime.

The *Deaf-Mute Index* is a small sheet, published by the pupils of the Colorado Deaf-Mute Institute, located in this town. The first page heading displays the suggestive motto:

"There's a language that's mute,
A silence that speaks."

Mr. O. J. Kennedy, Assistant Teacher, is the editor, and his centennial notes, clippings and pedagogical items in the issue of the 4th are very readable. It has a pupils' department, in which are published short paragraphs written by the pupils, affording them an instructive exercise. Its subscription price is 50 cents, and we commend the little sheet, appealing as it does to our better natures, to the patronage of our citizens.

MINING NOTES,

REPORTED WEEKLY BY
THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING AGENCY.

Colorado Springs last year received a liberal share of the mining trade of Park, Lake, Hinsdale, San Juan, and La Plata counties, notwithstanding the rivalry of other towns and cities for this trade and the disadvantages under which her merchants labored in the way of freights on their stocks, and having to divert a large portion of the trade they received from the places which were contending with her, and from established routes over which it formerly passed. Fair and liberal dealing on the part of our merchants, and our incomparable pass into the mountains, and Ute Pass road were only to be known by the merchants and traders of the mining counties to the west and southwest of us, to induce them to ship their supplies from this point. If, with the odds of eastern freights against Colorado Springs last year, so much was gained towards making this the chief freighting point to the mines of the above-named counties, what may we not now expect with the same rates for freight and passage to and from Colorado Springs as are given to Denver and Pueblo, and the advantages which must be gained from the construction of the Colorado Springs, Cottonwood, and Lake County road, which will shorten the distance to the San Juan Country 60 to 70 miles, save the crossing of two ranges of mountains, and reduce the grades to one-half of those of the present traveled routes.

To aid the miners in the development, and to work their mines, Major Henry McAllister will receive all ores consigned to him and forward to any place and works that may be designated, either in this Territory or Eastern cities, paying all freights and charges from the mines to the works, and return the product in cash to the miner, less only actual charges and a fair rate of interest for the money advanced for the time used. This will enable any miner who has ore to realize from it without having to advance a dollar; or, in other words, enable each miner to dispose of his ore at the mine. Surely if we add to this the mines now being opened in our vicinity the prospect for 1876 looks fair for Colorado Springs.

EL PASO COUNTY.

New discoveries and locations are still the order of the day in the mountains in the vicinity of Colorado Springs, and the slope of country in which they are found is being extended south, west, and north. Probably as many locations have been made during the past week as were made the week before, and with as good promise of value.

The latest and perhaps the most promising discovery of the week is that of a large galena-bearing lode which has been traced and staked for a distance of five miles. Near where this would cross the middle branch of Cheyenne Creek, float galena has been found in considerable quantity by a Mr. Davis, who has spent some time in searching for the lode from which it came. He is now confident of having found the lode, and has just left with us some fine specimens of the ore. The samples are composed of about equal parts of heavy cube galena and quartz. The galena has not the appearance of carrying much silver, but the quartz looks promising for both gold and silver. Neither have been assayed.

Samples of galena-bearing ores from other lodes in the same vicinity have been shown us which favor the belief that strong veins may be expected at no great depth. No assays have been had of any of the galena ores.

Owing to a disagreement among the owners of the Eclipse Mine, work for a time has been nearly suspended. The mine is said to be showing up finely.

Considerable work has been done on other locations on this lode for a distance of several miles, every opening of which is said to be showing encouragingly.

Mr. Hollingsworth showed us samples of ore taken from a group of lodes situated near the base of the mountain (Cheyenne), a short distance northwest of the Eclipse, which would compare favorably with the best we have seen from the mountain. These are being worked steadily. No assays reported.

Higher on the mountain, and almost from base to summit, and on each side, men are busy doing the work required by law to secure their claims—a shaft ten feet deep, or a cut equivalent to such shaft.

At Manitou, the prospect for rich mines in considerable number has been greatly advanced the past week, both by new strikes and by the work of development there going on. In some of the lodes the ores at the depth of ten feet are very dissimilar to what were taken from near the surface; and in every instance have more the appearance of being gold bearing.

Eight tons of ore were yesterday shipped to Black Hawk for treatment, from the Ute Pass lode. The tunnel on this is now in 30 feet, and the work goes on. Enough has been done on this to show it to be of great size, and the mill tests, already obtained, leave no doubt in regard to the paying qualities of the ore.

Mr. Sherman has been making some further investigations in the great gold bearing ledge at Manitou, and has found the portion of the ledge which bears the most mineral. This promises to be valuable.

Meek & Fletcher are at work on a lode which crosses North Cheyenne Creek where it leaves the mountains, and are revealing some fine looking gold ores which, if they yield as well as appearances indicate, is all they require. The lode shows a width of near 100 feet.

Work has been commenced on the Coos location, north of the mouth of Bear creek canon.

Further up the creek Messrs. Fairfield & Raymond have found some lodes which look very promising and give satisfactory surface assays.

Mr. Whitaker, who keeps the Lake House, sent down some promising specimens found by him between that and the head of Bear creek. No assay has been made.

Mr. Kent, of the Denver *Mirror*, dropped in upon us Thursday morning. He was much pleased to learn of the prospect of our having paying mines in this vicinity, and he and the *Mirror* will do all they can to bring them into notice. The *Mirror* represents impartially the mining interests of every part of the Territory, and should be in the hands of all who are in any way connected with the mines.

LICENSE OR NO LICENSE, WHICH?

To the Editor of the Gazette:—

I use the Yankee way of answering the proposed question by asking another in two or three more questions.

Is there a good strong *working* majority of the citizens of this town ready to sustain a Board of Trustees in prosecuting the liquor sellers, and continuing the same day by day and week by week, with no let up whether the cases go against the town or not, using all the resources of the town to carry out to conviction all prosecutions, whatever may be the necessary expense?

Have we got men that are made of the right kind of stuff to sustain an executive officer who has the right kind of *will* to fight it out on that line if it takes all the year?

If the above questions can be answered in the affirmative, most emphatically I say *no* license.

When the Colorado Springs Company laid out this town they had in their plan a splendid town; a town that should excel all in its natural beauty, in the high moral and intellectual standing of its inhabitants. So much so that no person could purchase any lots for business or a home unless according to their advertised rules, he should bring with him evidences of *good moral character*, which was considered of more value than great wealth and questionable character. My poor pen cannot describe the beauty of that future city, that a most perfect model for all future towns! To make it certain that this town never should be cursed with the blight which the use of intoxicating drinks always brings more or less on most of the towns of all the world. The proprietors had a provision of forfeiture in all deeds in case any intoxicating liquors should ever be given away or sold in any place of public resort; circulars presenting that of which the above is only an outline, were scattered broadcast all the way to the Atlantic Ocean. Thousands came here. Many to find an asylum for themselves or some of their family against drunkenness, thinking if they could get away from all temptation, they might be saved.

The town improved wonderfully fast, promising to be all, aye, and more than that ideal picture the founders had in their minds for a model town, but—(ah, that short word, how it upsets all our best plans), but there is just one damning deformity about on that picture. Intoxicating liquors are sold, notwithstanding there has been all the time a majority of the voters opposed to its sale as a beverage. If the question is asked why is it thus? I would say that when the town was first started there was no town corporation for the first year, and consequently no means of regulating the traffic, and drug stores sold liquors for medicine, and soon there was found quite a number of invalids who did not require any medicine but whiskey, and their complaints so acute they must drink it in the drug store, as any delay might be dangerous. Right there and then it might have been stopped by putting in force such general laws on the subject as we had, but—(that terrible word), it was thought best to wait until we had a town organization, then we would have the means by ordinance, etc., to stop the traffic. Well, the first Board of Trustees did not wish to take the trouble on their hands and tried to throw all the responsibility on the Colorado Springs Company, saying, if they would only prosecute under the forfeiture of title they could stop the trade. That year the first saloon for the open sale of intoxicating drink was opened in the La Font House. A good deal of threatening was done, which does about as much execution as wooden cannon in battle. The year passed and not one prosecuted.

At the next election of Trustees the candidates all ran under a temperance flag, but when the Board of Trustees organized and began to work it was found that a majority were of the same opinion as the man who said he was in favor of a Maine Law but against its enforcement. Liquors were sold by drug stores and saloons with but little restraint. Some prosecutions were commenced, but never prosecuted with any vigor, so that last Winter many expressed their opinion that a large majority of the voters of this town were in favor of licensing the selling of intoxicating drinks. They talked so loud and were so sure the voters were ready and desirous to take a new departure that the Board of Trustees were induced to order an election to vote exclusively for license or no license. The election was held, and this people know with what effort and persistency the license party strained every nerve to carry the town for license. We also know with what a triumphant majority the expression was against license.

When the present Board of Trustees were nominated every one of them expressed their opinion in favor of prohibition, and in favor of executing the laws against selling intoxicating liquors. We know how triumphantly they were all elected. The Trustees, I have no doubt, in good faith promised to execute the laws and ordinances against the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks. I believe they did all they promised, and the reason the sale was not stopped was that there was no ordinance which was legal to prevent the traffic. It took a good deal of time to find that the ordinances were not good, and it took a good deal of time to finally get such as would stand the law. I understand that now the ordinances are such that there is no longer any fear that they will not stand the scrutiny of the higher courts.

Now, shall the battle be lost just when we have got prepared with all the munitions of warfare and all the soldiers necessary, nothing wanting but earnest, faithful, efficient officers to lead this temperance army to a triumphant victory? Have we men among us fit for the occasion? If we have, then no license is the result; if not, then there is no use in having any fight.

B. E.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT PUEBLO.

The city of Pueblo was early astir with preparation for the celebration, on Wednesday. The eastern trains, which were to have arrived the evening before were still reported stuck in the snow four hundred miles distant. On them were nine hundred people for whom accommodations had been provided, but it was decided to go on with the day's proceedings, as had been planned. The day was all that could be desired, clear, bright, and only a little too warm for comfort in the sunshine.

The first train to arrive was from Cucharas, the terminus of the Rio Grande extension, with one car-load of visitors; the next from Cañon City, and the next from Denver. The latter brought a hundred passengers and reached the depot at 11:30 o'clock, half an hour before the signal gun had been fired for the formation of the procession, and that was going forward on Main Street. It was led by the fire companies, three of them in uniform and presenting an elegant appearance. Next came a number of vehicles, representing the various trades and enterprises of the city, which were followed by guests, officials, and citizens in carriages. After marching through the principal streets the column halted, and disbanded in front of the Lindell Hotel, from the steps of which the guests were warmly welcomed by Mayor Rice. Brief speeches were also made by C. C. Hart, C. Thatcher, M. B. Gerry, Governor Gilpin, Thos. Macon, and J. C. Wilson.

THE BANQUET.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock the banquet was announced, and about two hundred guests sat down to a splendid repast in Chilcott Hall, which was beautifully festooned with evergreens and decorated with flags, pictures, etc., for the occasion. The solids dispensed with, wine came on, and the following toasts and sentiments enlivened the story to its close:—

THE TOASTS.

Our Guests—The friends and neighbors of sister communities, to all of whom we extend our warmest welcome. May the friendly relations of the past become cemented by the closest commercialities of the future.

This was responded to by Col. M. L. Gerry, in a speech of eloquence and general excellence.

The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad—The great commercial highway between Boston and Pueblo. We recognize in its completion the commencement of a new era in the history of Southern Colorado, and the promise of a brilliant future for Pueblo. May its benefits equal our hopes, and its revenues amply reward its proprietors.

Which was responded to by James McDonald.

The Kansas Pacific Railroad—The great central line which opened Colorado to the world. Its construction enabled our possibilities to become certainties, and added thousands to our population, and millions to our wealth. We gratefully remember its past services and will gladly welcome its extension to our own city.

Colonel W. A. H. Loveland, in response to the above, made an admirable speech, outlining the history of the Denver Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad—Our pioneer narrow gauge line. While rejoicing in the completion of the new road we do not forget the benefits conferred upon us by the D. & R. G. May its rapidly advancing lines soon bring to us the ores of San Juan, and the fruits of Old Mexico.

This called out W. S. Jackson, of Colorado Springs, who gave a succinct and comprehensive account of the inception and construction of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad enterprise.

The President of the United States—The chief citizen of the republic—at once the ruler and the subject of 40,000,000 of freemen.

Judge Bennett, of Denver, responded briefly, but pointedly and eloquently, to the above sentiment.

The Press of Colorado—The enterprise of the *Pioneer* opened our Territory to the *Prospector* and *Miner*, and the hardy *Mountaineer* has been followed by the *Independent Farmer*; the glorious achievements of the *Times* are *Mirrored* in the *Gazette* and will be *Transcribed* and *Registered* in the *Chronicle* of our history; while the *Tribune Heralds* the *Chieftain* as *Leader* of the *People*, the *Sentinel* will proclaim our *Republican* institutions safe; even the *Globe* may be buried beneath the *Avalanche* of *News*.

W. N. Byers, of the *News*, spoke to the above toast.

The Early Settlers of Colorado—Men of dauntless courage and abiding faith, who braved the hardships of the overland journey, fought with Indians and with hunger, subdued the mountains and made the wilderness habitable, and laid the foundations of a new State in the heart of the American Continent.

To the above I. W. Stanton responded, the reply being brief but happily worded.

The Centennial State—The capstone of the federal pyramid.

This drew from Wilbur F. Stone a speech that was characteristic, and therefore, excellent.

Our Sister Towns and Cities—We are all members of one family.

Gen. B. M. Hughes spoke to this toast, displaying an eloquence and appreciation of the sentiment creditable to his high order of abilities.

Rosita and her Silver Mines—The mineral center of the Sierra Majorca.

Capt. A. Sampson, of Cañon City, responded in a few weighty remarks.

The Agricultural and Pastoral Interests of Southern Colorado.

Which was responded to by Charles E. Gast.

Trinidad—The city of "black diamonds." Her beds of coal and iron are destined to make her the Birmingham of the Centennial State.

Responded to by R. A. Quillian.

The San Juan Country—The great bonanza of the century, whose wealth is greater than that of fabled Ophir. One needs but tickle her sides with a pickax and she laughs with a golden harvest.

In the absence of the person who had been designated to respond to the above a letter was read from George F. Newcomb.

The Army of the United States—Men true to their guns and colors in times of war, and faithful to the constitution and laws in times of peace.

No response.

Colorado Springs—The Rocky Mountain Spa, a city of beauty, thrift, and intelligence, of tasteful dwellings, good hotels, clean newspapers, and noble men and women. She is a bit of New England dropped at the foot of Pike's Peak. Her latest discoveries are in aquarium mines and "medical wheels," and her latest investment was in "Crarch ." May every man who bet his bottom dollar and lost now "recoup" by a lucky find in Cheyenne Mountain.

The above was most happily spoken to by Major Henry McAllister, jr.

Pueblo County—The home of an intelligent and prosperous people, who, when they need a railroad, can, if necessary, furnish the means to build it.

Not responded to.

The Ladies; Our Wives, Mothers, Sisters and Sweethearts.

Major T. O. Bigney, of the Huerfano County *Independent*, responded briefly.

AFTER THE BANQUET.

Before the conclusion lamps were lighted, and at 7 o'clock, the tables were barely deserted. Then followed the illumination of the principal business houses, and a torchlight procession was to be the great feature of the evening. After that would come a grand ball.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

At 7:30 the train left for Denver, and our reporter's observations ended. Many of the visitors from Denver and Colorado Springs returned home, and the balance of them may be expected to-day. The trains from the east were reported through the snow and out of trouble. They were expected to reach Pueblo between midnight and daylight, and the celebration will be kept up to-day.

The good people of Pueblo did themselves infinite credit by their generous and boundless hospitality, and the occasion will long be pleasantly remembered by every participant. The late hour prevents a fuller report.

THE ROUTE TAKEN BY THE ROAD.

The eastern portion of the road, from Atchison to Emporia, traverses the most thickly populated section of Kansas. Around the latter town the country is an elevated prairie region, rich in coal, stone, and fertile soil. The Valley of the Cottonwood, between Emporia and Newton, is already closely settled, and capable of supporting a large agricultural community. This valley is described as one of the most picturesque in the West. It is beautifully adapted to wheat and general grain growing, and also to stock pursuits, water being abundant and the vegetation extremely rich. Immense flouring mills have been built along the valley, and the shipments of flour constitute a large and important feature of the local traffic. The town of Cottonwood Falls contains some 800 inhabitants, and is an important centre of local trade. At Florence is a valuable quarry of magnesia limestone. The Whitewater, Sand, and Doyle Creek Valleys are very rich.

The Arkansas Valley from Hutchinson south to Wichita, varies in width from ten to twenty miles. It is already thickly dotted with villages and farm houses. In fruit growing, as well as in grain growing and grazing, it is claimed that this particular section of the great valley is unsurpassed in the State of Kansas. The stations along the branch road are small and unimportant in point of population, but they are surrounded by a rapidly improving country.

The Valley of the Arkansas along the main line from Hutchison west to Colorado, in fact, to Pueblo, has a most unlimited capacity for wild pasturage, and, with its numerous lateral streams, fringes of timber, and general adaptation either to stock raising or agriculture, must soon become a favorite field for settlement.

GENERAL RESOURCES.

The characteristics, conditions, and resources of the twelve counties through which the road and its branches run, from Emporia to Dodge, are set forth in the voluminous summaries given in the Kansas State Agricultural Report for 1874. In these counties there are ten large streams (including the Arkansas and Little Arkansas), and 51 smaller, but still important ones, with a far larger number of creeks. Water is also obtained by wells at an average depth of ten feet on the Arkansas bottom, and of forty-seven feet on the uplands, the depth of the latter varying from twenty-four to sixty feet. Of the land in these counties, an average of one-fourth is bottom; and the forest amounts to about three per cent., varying from one per cent. in Chase, Summer, Butler, and Cowley. All these counties are supplied with living springs, the most of them abundantly; Harvey and Barton alone are described as having comparatively few. As to minerals, there are indications of coal in most of the counties; limestone is found in Chase, Marion, Reno, Barton, and Ford—that in Chase and Marion (white and cream in the latter) being particularly abundant and valuable; there is sandstone in Rice, Barton, and Pawnee; gypsum in Marion, Sedgwick, (very abundant), Harvey, Sumner, and Butler; clays for manufacture in Marion, Pawnee, and Sumner; lead (reported) in Butler; hydraulic cement and mineral paints in Marion, and salt springs in Reno and Sumner.

ABOUT THE LANDS.

The company, on its line in Kansas, is entitled to 2,927,491 acres; and it had obtained patents, January 1, 1875, for 2,461,950 acres, of which 1,554,111 acres are within the 10-mile limit, and 807,839 acres within the 20-mile limit. The government lands adjacent to the road have already been largely taken up under the homestead and pre-emption laws. The company has devised a system of disposing of these lands which has worked very well. At the end of the third year, and each year thereafter, 20 per cent. is deducted from all payments due if the purchaser has improved one-fifth of his land. No payment is required (except 7 per cent. interest) during four years; and, at the end of the fourth year, and every year thereafter, 10 per cent. is deducted if one-fifth of the purchase has been improved during the first four years. To those buying on a two years' credit a deduction of 20 per cent. is made; also to those paying down in full. The maximum credit is 11 years. About 6,000 Mennonites, from Russia, are located on the line of the road, within the 20-mile limit, in Marion, Harvey, McPherson, and Reno counties, and there is also a large colony near Great Bend, and smaller settlements scattered along further west.

A GLANCE AT THE TOWNS.

Topeka, next to Atchison, of course, is the largest town on the route, being pretentious to culture and elegance, and embellished with many fine buildings, public and private. Some of the State institutions are elegant in appearance. Emporia is a fine town, but has probably reached its greatest growth, as other towns have "taken the wind out of its sails." The region surrounding is a delightful one in general appearance. Newton, although still a brisk trading point, has lost the bulk of the Texas cattle shipping business, and of course must therefore be content with a quiet, country-like prosperity. It was once notorious for its murders, and there has been more gore spilled there than at any other place, perhaps, on the frontier. Wichita, on the branch road, is a rapidly growing place, the whiskey shops, billiard halls, and gambling houses giving place to large stores, good hotels, school houses and churches, and manufacturing establishments. At present there are visible in Wichita the elements of substantial prosperity. It is the entrepot of a large trade reaching far into the Indian territory. Hutchison has been pronounced the nicest place on the line of the road. Its population seems to consist wholly of educated and cultured people, and the town enjoys a large and lucrative trade. Great Bend, 269 miles west of Atchison, is the great cattle emporium of Kansas, and at present, perhaps, the most thrifty town on the road, owing to the immense cattle trade centering there. Dodge City is the only other town of any consequence before crossing into Colorado. This town has a look of savage life about it, but in spite of this it is growing and is full of promise.

THE COLORADO DIVISION.

In December, 1873, a company was formed at Pueblo to build a railroad from that city to the western terminus of the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe, wherever that might be temporarily located. The company was officered as follows: President, M. Anker; vice president, M. D. Thatcher; treasurer, J. Raynolds; secretary, G. W. Morgan; solicitors, Hon. Hugh Butler, and Hon. J. C. Thatcher; directors, M. A. Shaffenburg, W. A. Orman, G. M. Chilcott, O. H. P. Baxter, J. N. Carlile, P. K. Dotson, M. Anker, M. D. Thatcher, J. Raynolds. In March, 1874, Pueblo county voted aid to the road, which had been named the Pueblo & Salt Lake Railroad, to the amount of $350,000. Subsequently Messrs. Shaffenburg and Anker resigned their directorship and James Rice and A. A. Bradford were elected to fill the vacancies; and about the same time M. D. Thatcher was elected president, O. H. P. Baxter, vice president, and Wilbur F. Stone, solicitor of the company. Shortly afterward a consolidation of the several corporations was effected. Under this management the Colorado & New Mexico railroad company, the Pueblo & Salt Lake railroad company, and the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley railroad company were merged into one organization, under the name of the Pueblo & Arkansas Valley railroad company, said company to construct a road from Sargent, Kansas, to Pueblo. The consolidated company is now officered as follows: President, Joseph Nickerson; treasurer, Thomas Nickerson; secretary and assistant treasurer, M. D. Thatcher. Subsequently Bent county voted $150,000 in aid of that portion of the line undertaken by the New Mexico railroad company. Under these auspices the line which connected the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe with the Upper Arkansas Valley was completed to Pueblo on the 26th of February.—*Denver News, March 8.*

The House Committee on Printing has devoted several of its late meetings to the investigation of the cost of public printing at the government office. It appears that the prices at present paid in the Government Printing Office are as follows: For composition, sixty cents per 1,000 ems; and fifty cents per token; the printers working by the day receive $4. These prices the committee charge to be extravagant, on the ground that much of the work done is technically known in printing offices as "fat matter."

St. Louis has secured the holding of the National Democratic Convention, and the time will be on the 27th of June, about two weeks after the Republican Convention. The call of the committee fixes the number of delegates at twice the representation of each State in Congress, and Colorado is the only Territory invited to send delegates.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD DISCOVERIES.

The restless spirits of the world are always searching for mineral treasures, and rarely find them. Raleigh spent his life and fortune in searching for the El Dorado of the New World, and died upon the block. The Golden Land sought by Raleigh in the mountain chain south of the Orinoco River, has only been discovered and exploited in the past quarter of a century. It is worthy of remark that hundreds of thousands of emigrants bound for California passed in sight of the mountains containing the mineral wealth of Utah and Nevada, without stopping to "prospect" them for the precious metal. Thirty years ago Mr. Ruxton, an English traveler, and tried British officer, passing from Mexico to St. Louis, spent the Winter in a valley at the foot of Pike's Peak, and in his interesting narrative he described his camp as in a vast solitude, the neighborhood for hundreds of miles being inhabited only by Indians, trappers, deer, bears, elk, and game. Ruxton's camp is now the site of Colorado Springs, a city beneath the shadow of the Peak, and connected with the principal towns of the United States by railway and with London by telegraph.

It will not be necessary to speak of the growth of the town, which has increased to 20,000 in five years, nor of the railway passing through it, which is extending southwards towards Mexico at the rate of two miles per day. The question of interest is the discovery of a great vein of gold-bearing quartz at the base of the Rocky Mountains. The latest newspaper received in London from the base of the Rocky Mountains, at Manitou Springs, contains the announcement that "McAllister and Sherman have located seven claims, the ore on which, in sight, above ground, has been estimated to contain, at $20 per ton, over $1,500,000,000 in gold."

Let no one be alarmed; if this is a genuine mine, and contains the above stated sum, it will never be offered upon the London market, and never be submitted to the manipulation of London promoters and English floaters.

Under the excitement of the late discovery Pike's Peak has become more picturesque than even Nature made it. The *News* says "the hills from Manitou to Glen Eyrie are dotted with eager, groping human beings, all in search of the precious metals. At this writing over 500 people are so engaged in the day-time, and at night hundreds of lanterns are flitting along from place to place over the hills." Over three hundred acres in claims had been staked off in one day. The assay of ores, according to the *News*, is £87 00.160 dollars per ton. The addition of caution is creditable to our Pike's Peak contemporary, who says, "Without any desire to add to an excitement which we pray may not end in smoke, we have above given facts as they have come to us. Already miners and capitalists from the North and South have commenced flocking in to us. In any event we are in for another Pike's Peak excitement on a large scale."

If the matrix of the Rocky Mountains has really been tapped, we shall not be surprised at the most astounding yields of the precious metals; but with the meagre information before us, no opinion can be ventured upon the subject. It is quite probable that the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Madre contain deposits of an extent beyond the dreams of man, and that in due time they will be revealed to him. According to the theory of the miner, a mysterious providence guards the treasures in the mountains, and only reveals them as the necessities of its creatures require. The time may have come for the riches of Pike's Peak to be opened for the use of mankind.—*London Daily Hour.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOARDING,

From $6 to $9 per week, at Rock Ledge Ranch, near the Garden of the Gods.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Pocket-books at Dithridge's.

The accommodations and fare at the Crawford House cannot be excelled.

Every one visiting the Crawford House pronounces it first-class in every respect.

Perfumery for children, sweethearts, wives, and mothers, at City Drug Store.

Don't forget the Crawford House when you are in town.

For Rifles, new and second-hand, and to borrow money on personal security, go to C. Stockbridge. All kinds of fire-arms bought.

The Crawford House is the place to stay at when in town. Tourists, business men, ranchmen, and all others declare this to be the best Hotel in town.

Courage! Don't despair when the doctor says your lungs are diseased. The worst cases given up as hopeless have been cured by Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is open to Nepesta, 28 miles from Pueblo, and running their splendidly equipped passenger trains to the Missouri River, via the Great Arkansas Valley. Long's Stage Line runs in connection with this road from Pueblo, to which place the road will be completed March 1st. For further information,

Address T. J. ANDERSON,
Gen. Pass. Agent, Topeka, Kansas.

MARRIED.

BELT—ANWAY.—February 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Harvey Anway, esq., by C. Wm. Kittridge, J. P., Mr. G. Wm. Belt and Miss Jane Anway.

WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, LOST, FOUND, CAUTION.

WANTED.—Cash will be paid for a span of good farm horses, wagon, and harness. Apply to C. STOCKBRIDGE. mch11

NOTICE is hereby given that Hatty Coby left my bed and board on the 31st of January, 1876, without any just cause or provocation, and I will not be responsible for any bills contracted by her. E. COBY, Colorado City, Colorado. feb26-3w.

EDGAR T. ENSIGN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Colorado Springs. Office at Library Rooms, Huerfano street. Collecting a specialty.

TAX SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I shall, on the 20th day of March, publish the Delinquent Tax List of El Paso County for the year 1875. Tax-payers will save considerable expense by payment before that time.

B. F. CROWELL,
mch4-3 Treasurer El Paso County.

Mechanics' Lien Notice.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO, } ss.
EL PASO COUNTY.

In the District Court, April Term, A. D. 1876.

Anthony Bott and John Langmyer vs. Reuben Cone, A. E. Cone, and James S. Treadwell. Chancery.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons holding or claiming liens on lot numbered eight (8) in block numbered one hundred and one (101) in the town of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, and Territory of Colorado, under the statute of said Territory to secure liens of mechanics and others, etc., approved February 9, A. D. 1872, to be and appear in said District Court in and for El Paso County on the first day of the next term of said Court, being the third (3d) day of April, A. D. 1876, to exhibit then and there said claims with the proofs thereof.

ANTHONY BOTT,
JOHN LANGMYER,
Davidson & Harrison, Complainants.
Solicitors. mch11-3

The undersigned, Trustees of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Company, hereby publish notice that a meeting of the stockholders of said railway will be held at the office of the company on Tejon street, in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on Wednesday, the 29th day of March, 1876, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of increasing the amount of capital stock of said company to seven millions of dollars, pursuant to the laws authorizing such increase, and to attend to such other business as may come before the meeting. Dated Colorado Springs, Col., Feb. 9, 1876.

WM. J. PALMER,
CHAS. B. LAMBORN, } Trustees.
A. C. HUNT,

NOTICE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Commissioners of El Paso County until April 3, 1876, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for constructing a bridge near the town of Fountain, in said county. Plans and specifications of said bridge can be seen at the County Clerk's office. The Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

Bids should be addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Proposals for Building Bridge." By order of Board of Commissioners.

IRVING HOWBERT, County Clerk.

NOTICE.

I WILL meet all persons desirous of passing an examination for Teacher's Certificate at my office, on Saturday, March 18. The new school law provides that such persons shall be examined in the following branches, viz: Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, History of the United States—including the Constitution of the United States, Physiology, Laws of Health, the Elements of the Natural Sciences, and Theory and Practice of Teaching.

B. P. ANDERSON,
County Sup't of Schools.
Colorado Springs, March 11, 1876.

NOTICE.

U. S. Land Office, Pueblo, Colorado, February 26, 1876.

COMPLAINT having been entered at this office by William E. Day and others against Jeremiah C. Newman for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 228, dated Nov. 27, 1872, upon the north $\frac{1}{2}$ of the southwest $\frac{1}{4}$, southeast $\frac{1}{4}$ of northwest $\frac{1}{4}$, and southwest $\frac{1}{4}$ of northeast $\frac{1}{4}$, section 18, township 11 south, range 61 west, in El Paso County, Colorado, with a view to the cancellation of said entry: the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 4th day of April, 1876, at 10 o'clock, a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

KEYES DANFORTH,
mch4-4 Register.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Eugene W. Roberts, of El Paso County, Colorado, by his deed of trust, dated the 23d day of October, A. D. 1874, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, in book [illegible], page 427, did convey unto Benjamin F. Crowell, as trustee, the following described real estate, situated in the town of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado Territory, to-wit: Lots number three (3) and four (4), in block number two hundred and seventy-six (276), in the town of Colorado Springs, county and Territory aforesaid, with all buildings and appurtenances thereon situated, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described, of even date with said trust deed, for the principal sum of five hundred dollars, due and payable one year after date with interest from date, at two per cent. per month payable semi-annually, and whereas the interest on said note or principal has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof.

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note, and for the purpose of paying the same and interest with costs of sale according to its tenor; the undersigned will, by virtue of the authority vested in him by said deed of trust, sell at public auction, on Saturday, March the 18th, 1876, at the hour of eleven o'clock, a. m., at the front door of the court house, viz: the front door of the county clerk's office, in Colorado Springs, county and Territory aforesaid, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above described premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Eugene W. Roberts, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds, or as much as may be necessary as in the said deed of trust described.

feb12-2. B. F. CROWELL, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, F. E. Roberts, of the county of El Paso and Territory of Colorado, by his deed of trust dated the eleventh (11th) day of February, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, in book P, page No. 133, did convey unto Charles Stockbridge, as Trustee, the following described real estate, situate in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, to-wit: the west one hundred (100) feet of lot numbered one (1) in block numbered one hundred and forty-four (144), as designated upon the recorded plat of the town of Colorado Springs, together with all and singular the privileges and appurtenances thereunto belonging, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note therein described, of even date of said trust deed, for the principal sum of two hundred dollars ($200) due and payable six months after the date thereof to David Stephenson, with interest thereon at two (2) per cent. per month; and whereas the principal of and interest on said note has not been paid in accordance with the tenor thereof;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and for the purpose of paying the same, and interest, with cost of sale, according to its tenor, the undersigned will, by virtue of the authority vested in him by said deed of trust, sell at public auction on Saturday, March 18, A. D. 1876, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the court house, viz: the front door of the County Clerk's office, in Colorado Springs, county and Territory aforesaid, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above-described premises, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said F. E. Roberts, his heirs and assigns, and will apply the proceeds or so much as may be necessary to the payment of such note and interest, as in the said deed of trust described.

CHAS. STOCKBRIDGE, Trustee.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

WHEREAS, Lizzie S. Kuhn executed her certain promissory note on the 23d day of February, 1875, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, payable one year after date to John Hair, jr., or order, with interest at two per cent. per month from date until paid, interest payable quarterly; which said note is secured by a certain deed of trust executed by said Kuhn to D. Russ Wood, Trustee, and dated February 23, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office of El Paso County, Colorado Territory, in book [illegible], on page 274, of the records of said county, by which trust deed it is among other things provided that, in case of default in the payment of said note or the interest thereon, according to the tenor and effect of said note, it may and shall be lawful for said Wood to take possession of the premises in said trust deed described and to sell and dispose of the same for the payment of said note and interest due thereon to the time of sale, together with all right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said Kuhn, her heirs and assigns therein; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said note according to the terms thereof, and whereas, the legal holder of said note has requested me to advertise and sell the premises in said trust deed described and as therein provided for the payment of said note and interest due thereon to the time of sale;

Now, therefore, I, D. Russ Wood, Trustee, by virtue of the terms and conditions of said trust deed, and by virtue of the power therein vested in me, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on the 21st day of March, 1876, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: the northwest quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) of section No. one (1), township fourteen (14) south, range sixty-seven (67) west, also the following described premises: beginning on the south line of lot seventeen (17), block ninety-one (91), town of Colorado Springs, forty-seven and one-half feet west of the southeast corner of said lot, and running thence north [illegible] feet, thence west twenty-two and one-half feet, thence south fifty feet, thence east to the point of beginning; all in the county of El Paso, and Territory of Colorado, together with all the appurtenances thereon or in any wise appertaining, and all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said Lizzie S. Kuhn, her heirs or assigns, therein, subject nevertheless to two trust deeds, one for $1,000 and one for $200, upon said last described premises.

D. RUSS WOOD,
Wilkes & Sweet, Trustee.
Attorneys.
Colorado Springs, Feb. 15, 1876. feb19-5

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.com

ROUND ABOUT THE TERRITORY.

Deacon Hubbard, of Boulder is dead.

Greeley ranchmen have commenced plowing.

Evans has an order for 30,000 bricks, to be used in Cheyenne.

Cañon City has discharged her police force, consisting of one man.

Cañon City is calling loudly through its local papers for a snow storm.

Greeley grasshoppers are hatching out sixty days earlier than last year.

The Golden *Transcript* urges the formation of a Colorado Historical Society.

A house and barn near Fairplay were unroofed by the wind a short time ago.

The County Commissioners have appointed Mr. Eph. Love sheriff of Larimer County.

The snow is deeper now on the north side of Long's Peak than it has been before in ten years.

The La Plata *Miner* says that a first class hotel will be opened at Silverton about the first of May.

The capital stock of the Sunshine Mining Company is to be increased from $100,000 to 300,000.

A bill has been introduced in Congress asking for an appropriation for a road from Trinidad to Silverton.

The Boulder *Banner* is jubilant over the mining outlook in the tellurium belt, and with apparent good reason.

A colony of seven families, accompanied by 200 horses, has arrived in the Uncompahgre District, from Utah.

Work has been suspended on the new school house at Boulder for want of brick, there being none in that market.

Ute proposes to enlarge her public library, while Rosita is moving to secure a library for her public reading room.

The Golden smelting works under their new process of using coal dust can treat ore for one-half the expense of other works.

Sneak thieves are busy at Georgetown. One house was entered in daylight and robbed of everything valuable, including the bed clothes.

The *Tribune* thinks the manufacture of shot, lead, and lead pipes, from material produced in Colorado, is an item that Denver ought to consider.

A "Pancake and Phantom Sociable" was held recently at Mr. T. Macon's, Cañon City. The phantoms were unmasked at the supper-table.

Richard Martin, a miner near Central, met with a shocking death the other day. He tumbled down a 350 foot shaft and was instantly killed.

The county jail at Trinidad is so insecure that a short time since some of the prisoners kicked down one whole side of the building and escaped.

The Grangers of Elbert County have built a public hall at Middle Kiowa, and will dedicate the same and hold a grand ball on the 30th of this month.

Grasshoppers are coming out thick in the Clear Creek Valley. If the fine weather continues they will be large enough to fly before planting time.

Placer mines, which yield $10 per day to the man, have been discovered in the Uncompahgre District, San Juan, by Thomas Gersham and John Stewart.

George Q. Richmond, esq., one of the Centennial Commissioners for Colorado, has gone to Philadelphia to arrange for space, etc., for the contributions from this section.

The *Sentinel*, speaking of the ravages of pneumonia at Fairplay and Alma, says that miners are leaving the hills by the dozen, and some of the best mines are entirely deserted.

There are three postmistresses in Colorado: viz.: Mrs. M. A. Hall, Tallsborough, Weld County; Mrs. ... Gunnison, ... Hinsdale County; and Mrs. Mary Day, Lincoln City, Summit County.

W. B. Vickers, the telegraph editor of the *News*, retired from that journal on Monday. His department of the paper was remarkably well conducted, and seldom contained even an accidental error.

A party of buffalo hunters, who spent the Winter on the plains, came into Greeley, Friday, says the *Sun*, disposed of their robes for $600, put it in the bank for six months, and left the same day for the Black Hills.

The *La Plata Miner* says: John McCarroll has completed arrangements whereby the noted Gray Eagle Mine, in Arastra Gulch, near Howardsville, San Juan Mining District, will be placed upon the quotations of the Stock Board.

A meeting is called for March 13th, at Saguache, to organize a stock and agricultural society for Saguache County. It is proposed to organize a stock company, and to buy a tract of land for fair grounds, to consist of not less than eighty acres.

A company has been formed, with a capital of $12,000, to construct a toll road between the South Arkansas, in Lake County, and Lake City, in Hinsdale County. The papers of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of the Territory.—*News*.

A Mr. Rouse is erecting a ten stamp mill on Boulder Creek, in Boulder, for the Pomeroy Concentrating Company. The work is being done by Messrs. A. D. Bodgett and Benjamin Woodbury, two of the best experienced millwrights of Colorado.—*Sunshine Courier*.

At present, says the Cañon City *Times*, there are seventy convicts in the penitentiary. Among these are four who are sentenced for life, three for fifteen years each, and eight for ten years. The sentences of fifteen out of the seventy inmates will expire during the present year.

The Mount Lincoln *News* says that pneumonia, of a typhoid nature, has been prevailing in that neighborhood, and has counted its victims in a melancholy list. The greater portion of the large force employed on the Moose Mine have been under the weather in point of health.

The *Globe* says: Wm. B. Young, esq., manager of the Golden Smelting Works, has just closed a bargain with J. Alder Smith, of the American Mine, Sunshine, for his high-grade ore, running from $5,000 to $10,000 to the ton, which has heretofore been shipped to Omaha for treatment.

Three hundred pounds of mineral have been shipped from Central to the Centennial. The *Register* states that there was a magnificent block, weighing nearly a hundred pounds, literally jeweled with brightly polished cubes of iron pyrites, interspersed with little bunches of pure white crystalized felspar.

A Howardsville correspondent of the San Juan *Prospector* says that in the Pride of the West Lode, cut by a tunnel, they have "six feet of solid ore, more than half gray copper, entirely devoid of those base metals which are to be found in other districts, and 34 feet of crevice yet to go through. The Pelican and Dives consolidated will not even equal ore of the many feeders which run into this lode."

At the late session of the Legislature a law was passed offering a reward of fifty cents for every wolf or coyote scalp. The scalps are to be delivered to the County Clerk of the county wherein the animals are killed, and he thereupon issues to the party presenting them a certificate, which, upon presentation to the Territorial Auditor, will entitle the holder to a warrant upon the Territorial Treasury for the amounts due.

The call for the Republican Territorial Convention, to be held in Denver, April 20th, to choose delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, makes the following apportionment: Arapahoe, 7; Boulder, 4; Bent, 1; Costilla, 2; Conejos, 2; Clear Creek, 4; Douglas 1; Elbert, 1; El Paso, 3; Fremont, 2; Gilpin, 3; Grand, 1; Huerfano; Hinsdale, 1; Jefferson, 3; Larimer, 2; Lake, 1; Las Animas, 1; La Plata, 1; Park, 2; Pueblo, 3; Rio Grande, 1; Summit, 1; Saguache, 1; San Juan, 1; Weld, 3.

HERE AND THERE.

Forest trees are budding in many parts of Kansas.

Thirty robberies were reported in San Francisco in January.

Bloomington, Ill., is to have a new foundry and machine shop.

No drinking bars will be allowed inside the Centennial enclosure.

The ladies of Lafayette, Ind., have raised $300 for the Centennial.

The Kansas Legislature has appropriated $25,000 toward the Centennial.

In Reading, for the year 1875, the receipts for water rents amounted to $61,518.33.

Very extensive floods have been caused in Germany and Austria by a recent thaw.

The annual reunion of the army of the Potomac will be held in Philadelphia, June 6.

King Alfonso has left the question as to the return of ex-Queen Isabella to the ministry.

A man in Northampton County, Pa., has taken a contract to ship 75,000 school slates to Japan.

Farming operations in Tennessee are very active, and large crops are expected the ensuing season.

The Gregorian calendar has been substituted in Egypt for the Mohammedan style of computing time.

The recent French elections were very boisterous, and riots numerous. The Republicans were victorious.

All the employes of the Concord (N. H.) Railroad have been compelled to sign the temperance pledge.

Glasgow, Scotland, claims the tallest chimney in the world. It is 463 feet high and contains 1,400,000 bricks.

Police Officer Anthony Kemper was killed at Cincinnati lately, by a blow from a man he was engaged in befriending.

The President has signed the act as amended admitting Colorado as a State on equal footing with the rest of the States.

The Eastern wholesalers are trying to become independent of their drummers and resume control of their own business.

Council Bluffs is very lively just now on account of the hourly arrival of mining parties *en route* to the Black Hills.

Senator Sharon says that the Comstock Lode, of which he is the chief owner, will yield about $40,000,000 of silver this year.

A poor clergyman recently died in Leamington, England, of starvation. He had lived several years on eight pence a day.

The chief ministers of Don Carlos' Provincial Council have taken leave of him, and sought refuge in French territory.

During 1875 the Cunard steamers carried 8,09 steerage passengers from Boston to Liverpool and brought 10,126 back again.

The King of Holland has given $400 for a Dutch church in New York City. About $2,000 has been raised in Holland for that object.

The Polish residents in Russia are preparing for a public demonstration against the prohibition of their language in schools and courts.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad is submerged for a distance of ten miles, with an average depth of water of over three feet.

The new and important thoroughfare between Charing Cross and the Victoria Embankment, London, is to be named in honor of Washington.

A workman in Indianapolis claims to be the fastest cigarmaker in the United States. He has made 13,000 cigars in a month, and offers to make 30,000.

There is a family in Newburyport, Mass., occupying a house so situated that when dining at the same table the father eats in one town and the mother in another.

The government of Austria threatens the forcible expulsion of refugee insurgents from Herzegovina unless the Sultan's offer of amnesty is accepted.

The Servian government has issued an order requiring all able bodied men not already in the military service to muster at Belgrade and prepare for active service.

Somerset City, school girls attacked a loafer who insulted them, and beat him with their satchels until he was obliged to call upon a policeman for protection.

A man recently applied for aid to the Relief Committee of Virginia City, Nevada, who a few years ago was the richest man in Nevada County, Cal., and worth about $300,000.

New York women are going among the employers to have them pay workmen Mondays instead of Saturdays, in order to thus lessen Saturday night and Sunday drunkenness.

A house occupied by the Sisters of Loretto, in Las Vegas, New Mexico, caught fire on the morning of March 1, and burned to the ground. Only a small portion of the furniture was saved.

A proposition to give $50,000 for the privilege of sweeping and keeping in good order the floors of the different Centennial buildings is being considered, it is stated, by the committee on concessions.

Two old ladies of Sangus, Massachusetts, will send to the Centennial a sample of the tea pitched into Boston harbor. Their grandfather received it from one of the patriots who took part in the demonstration.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children in New York, has discovered that the world is on the downward track, as children are becoming fewer each year, and parents less careful of those they have.

The withdrawal of American custom for steel rails from Sheffield, Eng., is leading to preparations for closing several Bessemer rail mills. The Sheffield saw firms who send any saws to the United States have become very few.

The sugar interest of Louisiana, which was formerly the basis of prosperity of that State, is giving promise of renewed vigor. The crop this year is estimated at about 100,000 hogsheads, which is the largest for the past thirteen years.

The Mussulmans have permitted the Christians to put up bells in the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. As the Mohammedans are opposed to bells, the sound of one has not been heard in the building since Saladin entered the city in the 12th century.

One of James Lick's gifts was for an observatory on Mount Hamilton, in Santa Clara County, California. Mr. Lick has informed the trustees that if they hire a single Chinaman to help make the road up the mountain he will once more revoke his bequest.

The petty kind of presents distributed by the Prince of Wales in India is exciting astonishment and dissatisfaction in that land of magnificence and pomp. Among the articles given in return for presents which impoverished Princes were clasp-knives, drinking-horns, opera-glasses, and pencil-cases.

The Japanese Government has obtained the temporary services of President Clark, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, to superintend the founding of a similar institution in that country. Ample capital will be furnished, and he is authorized to engage assistants, and to conduct the undertaking according to his own methods.

The present condition of the American cotton goods market is more favorable for their export than at any time since 1860. The price of goods is so low from the various causes of cheap cotton, cheaper labor, and decreased consumption in the home markets, and from the necessities of the numerous cotton mills, which lose more by stopping machinery than by meeting the market, that many descriptions of goods are lower than they were in 1860; and as the premium on gold lessens the export price, it will be seen that there are unusual opportunities to recover, in part, the markets of the East that were lost through the effects of the war on the prices of cotton and labor.

PERSONALITIES.

Don Carlos arrived in London last Saturday.

Wachtel is holding receptions in San Francisco.

Clara Louise Kellogg is to be married at Easter.

Charles Reade will visit this country next Summer.

The riding-master of the royal family of England is dead.

Queen Victoria will leave England for Germany on the 25th.

The Boston *Post* says Senator Christiancy is worth several millions.

Jules Dufaure has been appointed President of the French Council.

Gen. Carr, of the Kansas Pacific, has gone to California for his health.

A. T. Stewart is giving magnificent dinner-parties in New York this Winter.

Mr. Louis Jennings has retired from the management of the New York *Times*.

Minister Orth is about to start for Italy, and after a short tour will return to America.

Flood, the California banker, lately made $300,000, they say, in one day's mining operations.

A son of Mr. James Lick, the California philanthropist, has received judgment against his father for $3,285.

The Duke of Edinburgh is going for a two years' cruise, and the Grand Duchess returns home to St. Petersburg.

Cardinal Antonelli has had another severe attack of the gout. He is now better, but his condition is still serious.

Mr. Lowe, the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, is said to be "a rink-onalist, and capers lightly on parlor skates."

Charles Marfories, Queen Isabella's minister for the colonies, who has been imprisoned for some time at Cadiz, has been released.

Mr. Alexander Agassiz has been elected in his father's place to the three principal zoological and natural history societies of Europe.

Miss Maggie McCosh, youngest daughter of Rev. Dr. McCosh, president of Princeton College, was married recently to Dr. David Magie, of Chicago.

The President has sent to the Senate the name of Richard H. Dana, jr., of Massachusetts, to be Minister to Great Britain, vice Robert C. Schenck, resigned.

Mrs. Montgomery and Miss Williams, of Marash, Turkey, have returned to this country for a season of rest, greatly needed by reason of impaired health.

Gen. Sheridan, now that he has got a baby of his own, feels like fighting. Give him 10,000 men and he will wipe out every Mexican thief in the twinkling of a saber.

Charlotte Cushman directed the choir of the old "Cockerel" Church on Hanover Street, Boston, when Ralph Waldo essayed there his first and only pastoral charge.

David Dudley Field, the eminent lawyer, signed his name recently to a legal document and sent it in to the printer. The signature appeared in print, "Tried and duly fried."

In relinquishing his engagement at Booth's Theatre, Sothern is said to have received $4,000 from Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer. "Julius Cæsar," which still holds the boards, advances to its 100th night.

Col. F. W. Grassey, private secretary of Senator Jones, of Nevada, died in Washington last week after a brief illness. He was for a number of years private secretary to the late Vice-President Wilson.

Cuomo, an old friend of Garibaldi, recently died at Florence without receiving extreme unction. The clergy consequently refused to perform Christian burial. Garibaldi therefore writes, advising cremation.

Miss Fannie Palmet, of San Juan Island, was lost on the Pacific. Her body has been found. The waves carried it 150 miles and cast it upon the beach, it is said, almost within sight of her parents' house.

A daughter of Lucius W. Pond, the Worcester, Mass., forger, has been serving as a waiter in a restaurant in that city for several months, voluntarily working out a debt of $100 which her father owed the proprietor.

Gen. Schenck's resignation as Minister to England has been tendered and accepted. He intends to remain in London to answer any charges that may be brought against him respecting the affairs of the Emma Mine.

The Common Council of Antwerp has decided to invite Mr. John Lothrop Motley, the American historian, to the great historical fete in honor of the patriots of the sixteenth century, in connection with the next year's Rubens' Centenary.

The marriage of Prof. Tyndall to Miss Louisa Hamilton, took place on the 29th ultimo, at Westminster Abbey. The ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley. Thos. Carlyle, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Hooker, and Sir F. Pollock were present.

The Frederick *Citizen* says that the late Gov. Francis Thomas, requested that the following inscription be placed on his tombstone: "Frank Thomas, born February 3, 1799. The author of the measure which gave to Maryland the constitution of 1864 and thereby gave freedom to 90,000 human beings.

Miss Julia J. Thomas, now Mrs. Irvine, who bore off the prize for Greek at the intercollegiate contest, is keeping house, and proves as proficient in bread making as though ignorant of the classics. This is re-assuring to those masculine wailers who fear that the higher education of women will cause a decline in culinary lore.

It is now finally decided that the Duke of Edinburgh is to take command of the ironclad Sultan, now lying in harbor at Devonport. The vessel will shortly proceed to Portsmouth to be paid off, and his Royal Highness will recommission her at that place. Lord Charles Beresford is mentioned as the probable commander under the Duke.

The *Weekly World*, of London, says that Gutierrez, the representative of Honduras at the Court of St. James, has been relieved of his envoyship by the Honduras Government. The same paper reiterates the statement of the coming marriage of the Princess Beatrice with Prince Louis of Battenberg, and denies the story of the Marquis of Ripon's gift of £10,000 to the Pope.

One of the notable men in the British House of Commons is Sir Wilfrid Lawson—very bright, very pugnacious, an outland-out cold-waterman, and a great fun man. Recently he reviewed the session to his constituents, and said, "if he desired to speak spitefully, he would say that they had restored purchase in the army, made a bishop, and driven Mr. Plimsoll mad. Since Parliament rose, they had employed themselves in making peers, sinking ironclads, and catching fugitive slaves."

General McClellan was tendered the position of chief engineer of the Brazilian Government, at a salary of $20,000, gold, per year, and, declining it, recommended Col. Julius W. Mecham, assistant in the New York Department of Docks, as the best man for the work. Col. Mecham has made a personal examination of nearly all the great engineering enterprises of America and Europe during the past twenty-five years, and was for a long time connected with the construction of the famous dykes of Holland.

The royal Stuarts, it appears, are not extinct. The Alexandria (Va.) *Sentinel* says: A direct descendant, in fact, the great grandson of John, Sixth Earl of Traquair, is now living in Virginia. Lady Christina Stuart, daughter of Earl John, married Judge Cyrus Griffin, of Virginia, who was the last President of the Continental Congress, succeeding John Hancock. This was Dr. S. S. Griffin, now in Gloucester County, who is, consequently, by direct descent, the heir of the title and estates, as Ninth Earl of Traquair, or rather would be if he were not an alien. His right, however, notwithstanding the fact, will not be tested by the necessary proceedings. His heirship is so clear and so close that it is not improbable we may soon see a native Virginian a peer of the British realm.

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